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The New York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,149. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Thursday: CLOUDY, COLD WINDS.

Stock Market—Narrow, dull, and irregular.

Wheat, 99¼; corn, 29; cotton, 7⅛.

FOREIGN.—Earl Russell's residence at Maidenhead on the Thames was burned yesterday. The fire is believed to be the result of the libel suit proceeding against the Earl's mother-in-law. Queen Victoria is dictating her biography, for publication next year. The Pope received the College of Cardinals yesterday, and expressed his good wishes for the New Year. The Queen Regent of Spain will institute reforms in Puerto Rico on New Year's Day. The Spaniards failed to prevent the landing of a filibuster in Cuba recently, and many arms were supplied to the insurgents. Several minor engagements are reported in the island. The trial of Julio Sanguily ended yesterday, but no decision has yet been rendered in the case.

The Sheriff has received three attachments against the Bank of Minnesota of St. Paul in favor of J. S. Bache & Co. for $2,000, Cornelius S. Loder, $5,000, and H. W. Mittag, $24,361, the latter being for collections made for the Third National Bank of Boston by the Bank of Minnesota, which have not yet been paid. The Sheriff served the attachments on the Chase and Mechanics' National Bank.—Page 8.

The bodies of Aaron Goldsmith and his wife and three children, who were burned to death in their home on Fifty-eighth Street Sunday night, were buried in Mount Neboh Cemetery yesterday. Marie Roska, the cook, made a coherent statement yesterday, in which she said she saw that Mr. Goldsmith was apparently injured when she first saw the fire.—Page 9.

William B. Riker, formerly a druggist in this city, has had his brother, Andrew J. Riker of Maplewood, N. J., arrested on a charge of embezzlement. He is trying to recover an estate worth $156,000, which he transferred to his brother some time ago. He claims his brother was to hold the estate in trust. His brother claims the transfer was absolute.—Page 5.

One colored man was killed at Mayfield, Ky., yesterday as a result of the strained feeling between the races. The entire white male population of Mayfield is under arms, and reinforcements have been received from surrounding towns. It is reported that hundreds of negroes are armed and ready to march on the town.

Mr. Seeley is said to have made to the police a written statement concerning the entertainment at Sherry's, which was raided by the police, in which he says that something out of the ordinary was expected of the dancers in the vaudeville performance, but there was no stipulation that any of them should appear in the nude.—Page 6.

The first seven or eight chapters of the proposed Greater New York charter, the essential features of which have been printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, will be made public to-day by the Draft Committee of the Greater New York Commission.—Page 8.

Nineteen prominent Republicans of Brooklyn held a secret conference yesterday and indorsed the candidacy of Joseph H. Choate. Ex-Mayor Schieren presided. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford championed Mr. Platt's cause before the conference.—Page 2.

Street-car traffic, although heavier than usual, owing to the discomfort of traveling on foot, was not as much impeded as might have been expected. Few incoming railroad trains were late, and ferryboats were only a little behind time.—Page 9.

Robert H. Elder, a Brooklyn attorney, brought into court an affidavit practically charging that Assistant District Attorney Miles was holding an indictment over Henry E. Vaughn, an insurance adjuster, to force him to drop a libel suit.—Page 9.

Mayor Strong yesterday denied that he had entered into any arrangement with Thomas C. Platt for his re-election as Mayor. He said he favored Mr. Choate for the Senate, but saw no use in making a fight against Mr. Platt.—Page 2.

The proposed Lavigne-McKeever fight in Long Island City did not take place last night because the principals were not satisfied that the size of the audience was large enough to insure the payment of the purse of $2,500.—Page 7.

There is a lively row in progress in the noted Richmond family of Buffalo. Mrs. Loraine Richmond wants Jewett M. Richmond removed from the position of administrator of her late husband's estate, charging dishonesty.—Page 8.

Bookkeeper Edwin J. Smith was arrested at Buffalo in connection with the failure of the Bank of Commerce. He had embezzled about $3,000 by falsifying accounts in an adroit and systematic manner.—Page 3.

Mrs. H. Estby and her daughter, who started in May to walk from Spokane, Washington, to New York City, reached this city yesterday afternoon. They appeared to be in good health.—Page 9.

President Cleveland yesterday received the Envoy of the Greater Republic of Central America, and in an address expressed the hope that other nations would soon join the new union.—Page 3.

The Board of Estimate appropriated $95,600 for the use of the free-circulating libraries. Provision was likewise made for the work of various city departments.—Page 9.

There were runs on some of the St. Paul banks yesterday, but all appeared to be safe. The depositors of the defunct Bank of Minnesota will be paid nearly in full.—Page 8.

The Ocean House at Newport has been purchased by a New York syndicate, and after next season its site will be occupied by a large structure.—Page 12.

The friends of M. H. Barilati, the Italian banker, missing since Tuesday, are trying to find him, and offer to help him out of his financial difficulties.—Page 9.

Gov. Morton gave a dinner at his home in this city, and entertained Governor-elect Black and members of the Greater New York Commission.—Page 9.

Unknown miscreants tried to throw a passenger train from a trestle ninety feet high, on the Southern Railroad, near Birmingham, Ala.

The gunboat Annapolis was successfully launched at Elizabethport. The christening was by a granddaughter of Admiral Porter.—Page 9.

Mackay and Flood will have the abandoned Allison Ranch Mine pumped out and worked. It contains vast wealth.

The Bank of West Superior, Wis., has closed its doors, being embarrassed by the Chicago and St. Paul failures.—Page 8.

George McAneny lectured at the Berkeley Lyceum last night on "Civil Service Reform in City and State."—Page 8.

The defense of Isaac Zuker, accused of arson, was concluded, and the summing up will be made Monday next.—Page 8.

The Roscoe Conkling Club last night approved the candidacy of Thomas C. Platt for the United States Senatorship.—Page 2.

Major and Mrs. McKinley returned to Canton yesterday. The President-elect had many political callers.

Carl Schurz has gone to Troy on invitation of the Governor-elect, to talk of civil service reform.—Page 8.

Cornelius Morrow, a retired shoemaker, died at his home in Brooklyn yesterday of apoplexy.—Page 5.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Post Office Notice—Foreign.—Page 6.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 6.

Business troubles.—Page 3.

Court Calendars.—Page 12.

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Railroads.—Page 6.

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ALL MAYFIELD UNDER ARMS

EXCITEMENT OVER THE KENTUCKY RACE WAR.

Alarming Reports that the Negroes Are About to March on the Town — Houses Barricaded and Companies Formed.

MAYFIELD, Ky., Dec. 23.—Every white man in this town, and, in fact, every boy large enough to carry a weapon, has been armed and on guard all day in anticipation of an attack from the negroes. The whites are also being reinforced from all the surrounding towns.

An army of negroes has been momentarily expected to attack the town. They are known to have armed themselves for the war.

The negroes are determined to have vengeance upon those who lynched Jim Stone Monday morning, and followed this by whitecapping some of the colored families who lived on the outskirts.

Armed Colored Men.

Last night telegrams from Water Valley said that the negroes had massed there, 250 in number, and that every one had some sort of a weapon. News of a similar nature came from Wingo. These reports, in addition to many of a similar nature received from surrounding towns during the evening, caused the greatest consternation, and preparations were at once made for a battle.

Men first saw to it that their homes were barricaded, and then they proceeded to the hardware stores, where every one who could use a weapon was handed one until the entire stock was distributed.

A dispatch was sent from Mayfield to Fulton as soon as the alarming reports began to come in, asking aid of the white citizens at that point. A reply came at once, stating that a special train would be chartered and a body of armed men would reach Mayfield as soon as possible.

At 10 o'clock last night the reports had become so alarming that the fire bell was sounded and all of the citizens assembled in the public square, where they remain, expecting the attack at any hour. A message from Paducah, received at 11 o'clock, stated that a body of negroes was being organized there, but that they would probably not march upon Mayfield before daybreak.

Help from Fulton.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning a body of citizens of Fulton reached town. They report meeting a mob of 200 negroes, every one armed with a rifle, on the outskirts of the town. No attempt was made by the negroes to interfere with the Fulton people, and it was evident that the former are waiting for reinforcements. Guns were ordered from Paducah.

Early this morning several shots were fired at three negroes who were seen on the outskirts of Mayfield. There was no response and the negroes retreated, evidently toward the larger body.

One Negro Shot.

Will Suet, a negro, aged eighteen years, was shot and killed early this morning near the railway station. A number of guards were watching the incoming train for negro refugees. Three negroes alighted, and when ordered to halt they refused. One of the Deputies opened fire and Suet fell, riddled with bullets.

The killing of Suet has aroused the negroes to madness, and they swear to wipe out the town.

The Town Council held an emergency meeting. All women and children were ordered to remain off the streets after 6 o'clock to-night. Hundreds of farmers came to Mayfield this forenoon and are being armed to assist in saving the town if hostilities commence.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the citizens held a mass meeting and organized into companies for mutual defense against the negroes.

At 9 o'clock the town was quiet, with a few guards patrolling the streets and not a negro in sight.

Gov. Bradley Does Not Act.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23.—Gov. Bradley, interviewed as to the race war in Graves County, says he can do nothing, and the blame must rest with the county officials.

SHOT BY A NEGRO ROBBER.

The Highwaymen Ran Away Without Securing Any Plunder.

TROY, S. C., Dec. 23.—While Joseph Wilson and Edward McCoslin, who live near this place, were returning from Abbeville Court House, in a buggy on Tuesday night two negroes stepped from either side of the road and commanded them to halt. Thinking they intended no harm, Mr. Wilson told them they were not the men they were waiting for, whereupon one of the negroes fired upon him, the bullet entering his abdomen.

Both gentlemen, having been at a shooting match, had guns in the buggy, but neither gun was loaded. Mr. McCoslin struck one of the robbers with his gun as the horse, frightened by the report of the pistol, dashed off. The negroes at the same time fled across a field. As soon as he could stop the horse, Mr. McCoslin returned, but could find no trace of the would-be assassins.

Bloodhounds were secured from the poorhouse. They followed the trail to a swamp, where it was lost. Mr. Wilson is in a critical condition at the home of his mother, and no hopes are entertained for his recovery. Robbery was evidently the purpose of the highwaymen, as Mr. Wilson was known to have quite a sum of money on his person.

A Great Hall for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Chicago is likely to have a Madison Square Garden on the present site of the Winter Circus, in Wabash Avenue, between Peck and Hubbard Places. The projected building is to be 400 by 173 feet. It will be larger than Tattersalls, but not quite the size of the Coliseum. It is expected to make the seating capacity sufficient to accommodate National conventions and other large public gatherings. The amphitheatre is to seat 8,000 persons, and when prepared for convention there is to be seating accommodations for from 18,000 to 20,000. The cost of the building and outfitting is placed at $200,000.

Bishop Walker Enthroned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Bishop William David Walker, the recently elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Buffalo Diocese, was enthroned in his official position in St. Paul's Cathedral at 11 o'clock this morning.

ANOTHER TRAIN ROBBERY.

Bandits Make a Raid on the Chicago and Alton in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 23.—A train on the Chicago and Alton Road was robbed to-night near Independence, Mo.

The train was the St. Louis Express, which left the Union Station at 8:45 o'clock this evening. The train was stopped at Blue Cut, near Independence. It is reported the robbers cut the engine, baggage and express car off the train and started down the track with it. Nothing further has been heard from it.

The Sheriff and a posse left here about 10 o'clock for the scene of the robbery. A special train bearing a party of railroad officials and detectives left Union Station shortly before midnight for Independence.

HAWAII EXPECTS ANNEXATION.

But Millionaire Planters of the Islands Oppose It.

HONOLULU, Dec. 23.—The Government is much encouraged over the prospect of annexation, Ministers Hatch and Cooper having made hopeful reports. United States Minister Willis is still very low with a fever.

Fears are growing of trouble from the restless character of the Japanese immigrants, whose number in the islands is rapidly increasing, constituting already two-fifths of the male population.

B. F. Dillingham has secured subscriptions to the entire amount of $1,800,000 of capital stock of the New Oahu Plantation. It was all taken in Honolulu. It will be the largest sugar plantation on these islands. Water for irrigation will be lifted by pumps from 200 to 500 feet from forty ten-inch artesian wells. The site is adjacent to Pearl Harbor.

It is reported that an anti-annexation club is being organized under the leadership of two millionaire planters—the Scotchman, James Campbell, and the German, Paul Isenberg—who wish to continue the importation of Asiatic contract laborers, whom annexation would bar out.

Thomas Clancy, a seaman on the United States steamship Adams, which sailed for San Francisco a few days ago, shot himself through the right lung just before the vessel sailed, and is now in the Queen's Hospital in a precarious condition. Clancy wooed and won a beautiful maiden here, and when orders came for the Adams to proceed home, he endeavored to be transferred to the relief ship. Failing in this, he determined to kill himself rather than be separated from his loved one.

LILIUOKALANI OFF FOR BOSTON.

She Does Not Yet Know What She Will Do in the Future.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani arrived here this morning on the Sunset Limited from San Francisco. She was accompanied by her agent, Mr. "Joe" Helehute; Mrs. Graham, her personal companion, and a maid and two children of Mrs. Graham. The ex-Queen traveled as an ordinary passenger and did not occupy a special car. The party did not stop, but proceeded to Washington by the Louisville and Nashville Road as soon as the transfer could be made. The ex-Queen vigorously repudiated the interview which a reporter professed to have had with her at Houston, Texas. She said:

"It is all a mistake. I was never spoken with at Houston. Can you wonder at my diffidence in meeting newspaper men when they insist on putting words into my mouth I never utter. I am sure that you will appreciate my position. I am nothing but a deposed Queen. I cannot talk about my country or its future for fear that what I might say will be distorted. I have lived since the revolution in absolute retirement, and have taken little heed of public matters.

"What my future movements may be is something that I cannot now declare, for I do not know. I am in the hands of my friends. I am going to Boston to meet the relatives of my late husband, and do not now know whether I shall go to Europe or not. Everything depends upon what my friends decide."

M'KINLEY BACK IN CANTON.

Kept Busy by Politicians Who Want to Know About Appointments.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 23.—President-elect McKinley, with his wife and party, arrived in Canton this afternoon from Chicago.

Major McKinley and his wife drove from the station to his mother's home, where they remained a short time. At the Major's home he found the library full of visitors, and during the afternoon and evening he was kept very busy.

Secretary of State McFarland of Iowa and C. A. Atkinson of Lincoln, Neb., were among the first callers. They discussed with the Major the question of asking Senator Allison to enter the Cabinet, and whether or not he would accept such a tender. Ex-Gov. Prince of New Mexico was also a caller. Senator Shoup of Idaho came to discuss the local situation in his State, and later in the evening Col. Fred Grant of New York stopped with his family.

Col. Grant is en route to Chicago to spend Christmas. He said his visit had no political significance, and that as far as New York is concerned he believes Cornelius N. Bliss as a Cabinet officer would be acceptable to all sections. John A. Logan, Jr., of Youngstown paid a social call, and Capt. A. T. Wimberly, National Committeeman from Louisiana, arrived late to-night.

FROM POVERTY TO WEALTH.

Mrs. McCaffery Wins Her Suit for Her Husband's Estate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The jury in the John McCaffery will case returned a verdict in Judge Dunne's court this afternoon in favor of Mary Dawson McCaffery, finding her to be the legal widow of McCaffery. The verdict gives her an interest in the estate of about $250,000.

Mrs. McCaffery has been living in poverty in Virginia for twenty years or more, while her husband was married to another woman. The second wife died eight years ago. McCaffery's will disposed of his estate to various parties, and his wife was neglected. There has been little doubt as to the final outcome of her suit.

Congressman-Elect Callahan Very Ill.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Dec. 23.—Congressman-elect J. Y. Callahan is dangerously ill at his home in Kingfisher, and is not expected to live. His death may occur at any moment. He has been ill for a week.

WRECK BARELY AVERTED.

Miscreants in Alabama Try to Throw a Train from a High Trestle.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 23.—A cold-blooded crime, which almost resulted in an appalling loss of life, was committed fifteen miles from this city last night.

Unknown parties attempted to wreck a train on the Southern Railroad, presumably for the purpose of robbery. Plates were removed from the rails on McComb's trestle, and a rail was moved twelve inches out of place.

Train No. 37, consisting of an engine and six cars, with more than a hundred passengers on board, came down the mountain at schedule rate. Engineer "Jim" Hawes discovered the rail out of place, reversed, and put on air, but too late to prevent the entire train and engine leaving the rails.

The train went its full length and ten feet on the timbers on top of the trestle, but fortunately did not turn over. Had it not been for the action of the engineer, the train would have dropped ninety feet.

The Sheriff and a number of deputies are searching for the miscreants.

SNYDER WAS NOT A BACHELOR.

The Ohio Millionaire Left Money in His Will to a Son.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 23.—Through the filing to-day of the will of Millionaire John Snyder it became known that he was not a bachelor, as had been supposed. One of the provisions of the will relates to a son of the testator, Charles Brussman by name, and so called in the will.

The interest on $25,000 is left to Brussman, and it further is provided that if he shall be frugal and industrious and save $2,750 in eleven years he shall receive the $25,000 principal.

Brussman is fifty-two years old. It is said that Mr. Snyder was not satisfied with the life Brussman led, and particularly was disappointed that his son did not make more of the college advantages he gave him.

Mr. Snyder, so far as the people of Springfield knew, always lived as a bachelor. He accumulated a property of $2,000,000. Nothing is known here of his married life. He left $100,000 for the benefit of the sick poor of the city. He and his brother recently gave this city a fine park and $25,000 to improve it.

TO REOPEN A NOTED MINE.

Mackay and Flood to Utilize the Allison Ranch Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 23.—The Allison Ranch Mine, which was, a quarter of a century ago, one of the best producing mines in the vicinity of Grass Valley, is to be reopened and worked to its full capacity. The mine is now owned by John W. Mackay and James L. Flood.

The Allison Ranch Mine has a unique history. In the height of its prosperity it was purchased by J. B. Haggin and A. E. Davis. The mine was a profitable investment. In 1868 it led all Nevada County mines, and two years later it had paid more than $3,000,000 in dividends.

One day a miner's pick tapped a vein of water, and in a few minutes the mine was flooded. The water poured in in such volume that it could not be pumped out, and the mine was abandoned. That was twenty-eight years ago, and since that time the mine has remained full of water.

Eight years ago Mackay and Flood secured control of the property, and now they propose to pump the mine out. A pumping plant, with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons a day, will be put in, and work is to begin Feb. 1. It is estimated that it will take two years to clear the mine.

FOUR SONS AT A BIRTH.

Named After Bryan and Other Free-Silver Notables.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 23.—Four well-developed and healthy sons were born this morning to Noah Scott and wife of this county. The youngsters have been christened William Bryan, George F. Williams, Arthur Sewall, and Claude Matthews Scott, the father being prominent as a free silver advocate.

On March 4, 1892, twins—a son and daughter—were born to Mr. Scott and wife, and were named for President Cleveland and wife, the father writing the President of his action, and receiving in return a letter of thanks in Mr. Cleveland's own handwriting, which he has framed and now has hanging in his house.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23.—Louisville has been flooded by a dangerous $2 counterfeit, and from the large number that have turned up at the banks it is estimated that several hundred may have been disposed of in the past few days. The new counterfeit is a Windom silver certificate of the series of 1891, signed by E. H. Nebeker, as Treasurer. It is pronounced by experts to be exceedingly dangerous, and is calculated to deceive even experts when they are not on the lookout for it. The bill is an excellent piece of workmanship all over. The back of the bill cannot be told from a genuine. The silk threads, however, are somewhat too heavy, and the seal is too red. The paper is rougher than that used by the Government, and the notes feel as if they had been wet.

To Compel a Judge to Act.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 23.—The Prudential Insurance Company of New Jersey instituted a proceeding in mandamus in the Supreme Court to-day to compel Common Pleas Judge Charles Evans of Cincinnati to sign a bill of exceptions, in order that the company might appeal from his decision and go into the Circuit Court.

Sydney J. Simers recovered on a contract of insurance against the company, the cause of action being so evidently supported by the facts that Judge Evans refused to sign the bill of exceptions, holding that there was no error in the record. The motion will not be heard for several weeks, as the Supreme Court has adjourned for the holiday vacation.

The Rev. Dr. Harwood Paralyzed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 23.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Harwood, rector emeritus of Trinity Episcopal Church, was seized about 3 o'clock this morning with a paralytic stroke, and now lies at his home in a critical condition. Dr. Harwood has been out of health for several days. He is about seventy-four years of age. He was for thirty-seven years rector of Trinity, and, upon his resignation a year ago, was made rector emeritus.

THE SPANIARDS DEFEATED

ARMS LANDED FOR THE INSURGENTS IN CUBA.

Gen. Gomez's Army Was Never in Better Condition than Now—Captain General Weyler's Latest Move.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 23.—A private dispatch received here to-night from Santiago de Cuba confirms the statement that the Spanish were worsted on the southeast side of the island in their attempt to capture a filibustering steamer and its cargo. A special train left that city very secretly at noon, bound for a town several miles distant, near the seacoast, to bring back to the hospital a large number of wounded Spanish soldiers, injured by the Cubans in a dynamite explosion.

A Spanish Major had been sent with a small force to capture the steamer. He found his force inadequate, and telegraphed for reinforcements. The Cubans at a small garrisoned town near Chillian heard of this, and put a dynamite mine under the track, exploding it just as the train bearing troops was over the spot. A terrific explosion took place, lifting the train bodily from the track, and completely wrecking it. Many Spaniards were killed outright and others were badly injured.

The officers got their men together after they recovered from their demoralization, but the Cubans opened a savage fire upon them from the bushes, mowing them down with hand grenades and bombs, as well as bullets. The survivors took to their heels, pursued by the Cubans, almost to the city walls. About 100 Spaniards were killed or wounded, and four officers were captured, besides large quantities of arms and ammunition and one cannon. The wounded will be brought to Santiago, after which the worst cases will be removed to Havana.

The filibuster's cargo, consisting of large stores of arms and other necessaries, was successfully landed. Capt. Agricola of Gomez's staff commanded the party covering the landing. The Three Friends landed its cargo near there last week, as did also two other filibusters. Several Spanish vessels have lately haunted the windward passage, looking for the Three Friends, but she succeeded in avoiding them, both coming and going.

News from Gomez's camp reports his force in fine shape and very anxious to try conclusions with the Spaniards. They recently got a large and needed supply of ammunition. The men were never in such good condition before. They are greatly incensed at the murder of Cubans by Spanish guerrillas, and they thirst for a chance to encounter any of their country's enemies.

At Havana, the departure of Weyler for Pinar del Rio has caused great surprise, as it was given out that he intended going toward Cardenas to fight Gen. Garcia and to stop Gomez's forward movement. The change is taken to indicate that serious news has been received from Artemisa, forcing Weyler to go there instead, leaving Gen. Arcolas to fight it out. Gen. Riveria has completely duped the Spanish officers as to his movements and plans, and hence Weyler was wired to extricate them from their dilemma.

Two Spanish vessels suddenly sailed last night, and it is rumored that they are after another filibustering steamer. Spanish officials intimate that several big moves will be made as soon as Congress reassembles at Washington in order to prove that Spain has ability to cope with the insurgents.

MINOR ENGAGEMENTS IN CUBA.

The Trial of Julio Sanguily Ended, but No Decision Yet.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—Col. Pavia reports having had an engagement with a party of rebels encamped at Sao Redondo, in the vicinity of Holquin, killing twenty-one insurgents and capturing and destroying their camp.

The troops lost one Lieutenant and four privates killed, and a Major a Captain, and nine privates wounded.

The retrial of Julio Sanguily, the American citizen charged with having conspired against the Spanish authority, was continued to-day. Counsel for the defense continued his address, begun yesterday, his remarks occupying nearly two hours. He spoke in the same clear, incisive style in which he began his address, advancing argument after argument to prove the innocence of Sanguily, whose release from custody he requested upon the ground that the evidence brought out had not shown that the prisoner was guilty of the crime with which he was charged. At the conclusion of the argument for the defense the tribunal adjourned without announcing its decision. Judgment in the case will, however, be rendered at an early day, in accordance with the law.

The Havana newspapers publish articles expressing approval of the attitude upon the Cuban question taken by President Cleveland and Secretary of State Olney, both of whom are highly praised for their firm stand in the face of the action of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

Gen. Hernandez Velasco and Col. San Martin are still carrying on operations against the insurgents in and around the hills near San Cristobal, and several minor engagements have occurred, resulting in the capture by the Government troops of ten prisoners. Several rebel camps have been destroyed, and a number of huts burned and the cattle and provisions of the insurgents have been captured. The officers report that their operations have about cleared the zone of rebels and destroyed their resources.

Spain's Order for Cartridges.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Daily News tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Rome saying that the Spanish Government have placed with a factory at Brescia, Italy, an order for a large number of cartridges. This order is to be filled as expeditiously as possible. The dispatch also says that work is being pushed upon the four cruisers now in course of construction for Spain.

A Bid for a Natural Gas Company.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 23.—Emerson McMillen, representing a syndicate of New York capitalists, made an offer to-day for $1,900,000 of the stock of the Central Ohio Natural Gas and Fuel Company. The offer is 82½ cents per dollar's worth of face value stock. As this is 7 cents above the market quotations on the stock, the sale will probably be made. Last year the stock paid a dividend of 9 per cent., and during the Winter months the dividend is declared monthly. The company has no debts, and is said to have the best supply of gas in Ohio. Its wells are in Licking and Fairfield Counties.

ON THE WARPATH ONCE MORE.

The Yaqui Indians Murdering Whites and Destroying Property.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 23.—The Government authorities here are in receipt of telegraphic advices from Hermosillo, State of Conora, that a large body of Yaqui Indians are again on the warpath, and that a nlumber of settlers in the Yaqui River Valley have been murdered and their property destroyed.

One of the hostile bands of Yaquis is in the neighborhood of Nogales, Arizona, and a raid on that town is feared.

BUT FOUR PASSENGERS SAVED.

Loss of the Bark Jamaica off Dos Rosas Tabasco.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 23.—The bark Jamaica was lost off Dos Rosas Tabasco on the 12th inst., and all on board save three men and a boy were drowned. The Jamaica was on her way from Campeachy to Vera Cruz, and carried sixteen passengers. The number of the crew is not known.

The night after sailing from Campeachy a terrible norther swept down the Gulf. On the afternoon of the 12th the rudder became disabled, which left the vessel at the mercy of the storm. The passengers took to the boats, which were repeatedly swamped. Most of the crew put on life preservers and jumped into the sea. The Captain was one of these. He strapped 100 Mexican silver dollars upon him, and, clinging to a barrel, tried to reach shore. The survivors saw him sink, owing to the weight of the metal. One passenger after another sank, the boats proving unmanageable. Every member of the crew was drowned, and only three men and a boy escaped of all the passengers.

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY FUNERALS

Columbus (Ohio) Ministers Taking Steps to Abolish Them.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 23.—The ministers of this city, without regard to denomination, have taken preliminary steps to abolish Sunday funerals. They are, without exception, opposed to the too frequent custom of waiting until Sunday for the purpose of making an ostentatious display of carriages driven over the leading thoroughfares.

Many ministers who have submitted to the interviewer insist that they have too many duties to perform on Sunday to consistently allow them to assist in the pomp and circumstance attendant upon the average funeral. They will not boycott the Sunday funeral where the conditions suggest that a delay would be inconsistent with health regulations, but they will discourage Sunday burials held only to secure the attendance of many persons who could not attend on any other day.

NO SLAVES IN MADAGASCAR.

The French Government Abolishes the Traffic in Human Beings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Among the earliest reforms of the French Government in Madagascar is a decree abolishing slavery, a copy of which has reached the State Department from Consul Wetter at Tamatave. It declares all the inhabitants free, forbids traffic in human beings, nullifies every contract providing for the sale of persons, and imposes penalties for violation of the law, which are to be tripled in case of second offense.

Other features of the decree are that France promises not to impose upon the people of Madagascar any extraordinary war tax and offers aid to dispossessed owners of slaves in the form of territorial possessions. Another decree relating to schools prohibits interference by teachers in political affairs, and urges instruction in the French language.

Montreal Houses Embarrassed.

MONTREAL, Dec. 23.—The Bank of Montreal made a demand for assignment on Porter, Teskey & Co., wholesale dealers in fancy goods, to-day. The liabilities are about $50,000. The bank is a creditor for $20,000. A demand for assignment was also made on the Silica Sand and Gravel Company. Liabilities about $25,000.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are partly cloudy, with continued cold northerly winds.

The barometer has risen rapidly throughout the central valleys, the lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States; it has fallen to the northeast of New England and to the north of Montana. The barometer is unusually high to the north of the Dakotas and Lake Superior, and the area of high pressure extends from the Atlantic coast westward over the Rocky Mountains. It is colder from the Middle Atlantic coast and Southern New England westward over the lake region, Mississippi Valley, and Central Rocky Mountain districts. It is slightly warmer in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. Local snows are reported from the Middle Atlantic and New England coast, the lake region, the Upper Ohio, and Missouri Valleys. The weather continues generally clear in the Southern States, but it is cloudy in Southern New England, New York, the lower lake region, and the Missouri Valley. The indications are that the weather will be generally fair, with continued cold northerly winds on the Atlantic coast north of Virginia. The cloudiness will probably increase in the central valleys, with threatening weather and local snow in the Central Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	40	27	30
6 A. M.	40	29	29
9 A. M.	43	23	25
12 M.	52	22	25
4 P. M.	54	20	23
6 P. M.	54	18	21
9 P. M.	53	15	19
12 P. M.	50	10	14

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	23¼
Weather Bureau	20
Corresponding date 1895	48
Corresponding date for last 20 years	34

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 2, Column 7.

IN SUPPORT OF MR. CHOATE

RALLY OF THOSE WHO WOULD MAKE HIM SENATOR.

William D. Guthrie Tells of the Lawyer's Position and Impeaches Platt—Elihu Root and Others Also Make Speeches.

Supporters of Joseph H. Choate, in his candidacy for the United States Senate, had a mass meeting as the formal opening of their campaign, in Carnegie Hall last night.

It was under the management of the recently organized Choate Club. About 600 were present. At times they vigorously applauded the words spoken in praise of Mr. Choate and the attacks upon ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt and his political "bossism."

The meeting was of especial interest to the men who are charged by the Union League Club with the management of Mr. Choate's campaign at Albany, because to their view one of the speeches was regarded as "inspired" and intended to make known Mr. Choate's attitude toward the tariff and on local issues within the party.

This was the speech of William D. Guthrie, Chairman of the Union League Club's Committee of Fifty. Members of the committee said that the speech was a nearer approach to a declaration by Mr. Choate than any utterance that has been or will be made. Mr. Choate, it was said, had doubtless been informed of those parts of the speech which thus defined his position, and Mr. Guthrie's utterances might be regarded as authorized.

Some of the Supporters.

Edmund Wetmore, President of the Choate Club, presided. He made a speech on taking the chair, and in addition to the speech of Mr. Guthrie, Elihu Root and Gen. Wager Swayne made addresses. Among those who had boxes for themselves and friends were William Brookfield, Senator Frank D. Pavey, William B. Bristow, J. Adriance Bush, Charles E. Hughes, E. L. Godkin, David Willcox, William H. Wickham, Bayard Dominick, B. Aymar Sands, Edward Mitchell, Paul D. Cravath, Cyrus J. Lawrence, Jacob H. Schiff, Francis E. Laimbeer, J. Noble Hayes, the Rev. E. C. Bolles, Henry L. Einstein, and T. J. Smith.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing Mr. Choate's candidacy. Letters of regret at their inability to be present and expressing hearty support of Mr. Choate were read from President Seth Low, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, William Allen Butler, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo, and Matthew Hale of Albany.

In taking the presiding officer's chair Mr. Wetmore eulogized Mr. Choate as one of the strongest and ablest men of the Republican Party, a patriotic citizen, and a gifted man.

William D. Guthrie's Speech.

Mr. Guthrie followed Mr. Wetmore. He said:

"We are assembled to discuss in the open a great question of vital public interest; to emphasize an issue of political liberty, which is of immeasurable importance to the whole Nation; to secure the election of a worthy representative of this State in the National Senate; to save the Republican Party from taking a step which would inevitably lead to its defeat and ruin, and to redeem the State of New York from the further odium and disgrace of boss rule."

Mr. Guthrie repeated the words of eulogy of Mr. Choate which he used in his speech at the Union League Club when the Committee of Fifty was authorized. He further said of Mr. Choate:

"A distinguished lawyer advised him to decline to be a candidate because the result was doubtful and failure would dim his reputation and his prestige. Choate turned on him, his face glowing with indignation, and answered: 'If I knew now that not one man in the Republican caucus would dare to vote for me, I should run and continue to run because I believe it to be my duty to protest against the present political condition in this State—a condition that shocks every National instinct in me and makes my blood boil with indignant revolt.'

"They tell us that Mr. Choate is not in favor of protection, but they know he has been an out and out protectionist for forty years, and has always been with his party on that point, on the currency, on every other fundamental question. I shall read you a resolution offered by Mr. Choate at a meeting of the Union League Club in December, 1888, shortly after Harrison's election, and leave you to judge whether Choate is a protectionist:

"Resolved, That the decisive verdict of the American people in favor of maintaining the system of protection of our domestic industries, under which we have enjoyed such uniform and marvelous prosperity, has perpetuated that system as our cardinal National policy. That returning to power on this issue on which the canvass has been fought and won, the Republicans are bound to adapt the legislation of Congress to carry out the declared wishes of the people, and to fufill their pledges given in successive National Conventions to reduce taxation to the measure of the public needs, and to reform and revise the existing tariff, to prune away its extravagances, and to readjust its burdens, with a careful regard to the preservation and protection of our manufactures, which have been fostered and maintained by its aid."

Lawyer Choate's Position.

"It is said that Mr. Choate criticised the McKinley bill. When that measure was being discussed, Mr. Choate insisted that some of its items were too high; that the increase in many instances ought to have been gradual; that in any event the act should not go into effect for at least six months, and that any tariff act that made radical alterations should take effect only after a reasonable period, so that the trades affected might be able to prepare and adjust their business. Such was the view at the time of other leading Republicans, including Mr. Blaine. Mr. Choate then argued that too sudden and radical a change would surely lead to defeat at the approaching Congressional election, and might cost us the control of the Government in 1892. In a word, he agreed with Blaine.

"Another objection has been urged—that Mr. Choate has held aloof from practical politics, and is not, therefore, a good judge of men and things. As a trafficker in office, a distributer of spoils, a solicitor of patronage at the public crib, he is lacking, and will be found wanting. But in true statesmanship, in familiarity with our history, in power to perceive the currents of National feeling, in ability to devise wise, effective, and beneficial legislation, no man living surpasses him. Those who have heard his great forensic arguments before the Supreme Court at Washington in cases of Constitutional law know him to be one of the best-informed public men of the day.

It was he who weeks before any one in the East championed the cause, stepped forward in McKinley's support. Months before McKinley's strength developed, Mr. Choate came out boldly, declaring that the people demanded and insisted upon the nomination of McKinley.

"The only one remaining ground of attack upon Mr. Choate is beneath contempt. It appeared in an editorial of The Sun, and it was repeated on Monday morning in a letter written for the public press by a member of the Legislature, a lawyer acquainted with the facts, a man who ought to have known better. This editorial and this letter taunted Mr. Choate for not taking any active part in the last campaign and blamed him for remaining silent. He was silent. But it was the silence of the darkened home and the saddened life of a bereaved father. All through that Summer Choate stood at the bedside of a dying daughter. I shrink from intruding into the privacies of any man's home life, but in the face of this wanton, cruel, and cowardly attack it becomes necessary to lift the veil that hides a strong man's grief from the public gaze. At the height of that campaign, death came to the home of Joseph H. Choate and deprived him of a dearly loved daughter. Those who know him appreciated the greatness of his grief when they saw him bowed with sorrow and refusing to be comforted because his daughter was not. Such a desolation should have had enough sacredness and pathos in it to have shielded him from this low and brutal calumny. Let us hear no more of that objection.

Platt and the Money Plank.

"It is urged that we should elect Mr. Platt because of his heroic services during the last campaign. We know of no services except collecting contributions from corporations and efforts to secure the nomination of such members of the Legislature as would be acceptable to him. In all that, he is suspected of having been singularly successful. Then comes the gold clause in the St. Louis platform, for which Platt, notwithstanding all his loud pretenses, deserves absolutely no credit. I shall read what Mr. Hanna said upon this point on June 23, two days after the convention adjourned:

"'The money plank adopted by the convention was in St. Louis long before ex-Senator Platt arrived. I wish to state most emphatically that the plank defining the party's financial position was advocated by Western men, drawn up by Western men, and approved in the exact shape in which it was finally adopted, before any man from the East reached St. Louis. The plank, as it was finally approved, went to the convention without any Eastern recommendation or suggestion. Finally, I may state with equal emphasis that the plank shown me as representing the Eastern sentiment was not adopted by the convention, nor was it anything like the declaration made officially for the Republican Party, being only two or three sections long.'

"Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Union League Club, said:

"'On Friday, the 12th of June, five days before the adoption of the platform, I was shown the draft of the solid gold standard financial plank prepared by Gov. McKinley and his friends. With two insignificant changes of words, and those not affecting the "gold" clause, that platform was adopted by the convention by a majority of 8 to 1. No man can rob William McKinley and his immediate advisers of the credit of framing and securing the adoption of our thoroughly admirable financial plank.'

"And Timothy L. Woodruff, our next Lieutenant Governor, said:

"'I do not believe that Platt had any influence in the making of the gold plank, but the vote for the gold plank would have been just as strong if Mr. Platt had not delivered himself in favor of it.'

"So much for the gold clause pretense.

"It is threatened that those who take part in this movement to elect Mr. Choate will be condemned by Mr. McKinley, and that he intends to hand over all the Federal patronage to the man who vilified him seven months ago. What a contemptible estimate of our next President!

"Let us assume that Mr. Platt's methods are entirely legitimate and that his record and talents qualify him to be the leader of the Republican Party in the Empire State. Conceding all that may be said in support of his claim of personal integrity, does not Mr. Platt exercise a power in the administration of the affairs of this State monstrous and tyrannical in the extreme? Does he not exercise a power and exert an influence to which the American people will never submit?

"Since the days of Tweed, a new system of political corruption has come into existence. The individual legislator is now seldom directly bribed. Corporations or individuals seeking protection or valuable charter rights at the hands of the Legislature retain a recognized political boss and pay him for the service to be rendered. This secures the desired favor. They pretend that these payments are contributions to the party, but, as a matter of fact, they are tributes to the fund of the boss, who turns over to the National, State, or County Committee as much of the spoil as he sees fit, distributing most of it for the purpose of electing to the Legislature his own nominees. In form, it is a contribution to the party; in substance and truth, it is bribery and blackmail. Most of these contributions are made by corporations. The items are entered on their books under fictitious sundry accounts and hidden from public investigation.

"In the old days, all contributions to the party were made to the Treasurer of the National Committee or the Treasurer of the State Committee or the Treasurer of the County Committee. There was some accountability. Now they are made to the boss. In this way the New York bosses of both parties are said to collect annually hundreds of thousands of dollars. Mr. Platt is the Republican boss and levies tribute in our party's name. No one ventures to deny it. His champions and defenders admit that this money passes through his hands, but they tell us that it is expended solely for the benefit of the Republican Party.

"The principal contributors to this fund are known to be the corporations. Payments are not made by them from any feeling of devotion to the party or its principles. The officers who thus use corporate funds are clearly responsible civilly and criminally for their acts, and those who receive are equally faulty. The time is coming when a fearless investigating committee or District Attorney will uncover this whole system, lay it bare, expose it, and put an end forever to the political contributions of corporations. No corporation has the right to give a dollar for such a purpose, and to do so should be made a criminal offense.

"Mr. Platt's great power comes from the handling of this corruption fund, and we are determined to stop that source of supply and to destroy that power. We are not willing to wait until an aroused people vents its wrath upon the Republican Party to punish it for the acts or the crimes of any boss.

"Therefore, at the bar of public opinion, I impeach Thomas Collier Platt as unworthy to be sent to the Senate of the United States. I impeach him in the name of the Republican Party, whose trust he has betrayed, whose prestige he has tarnished, whose honor he has sullied. I impeach him as being responsible for a political system conducted in utter defiance of all morality. I impeach him for poisoning political life at the primaries, for debauching the noble science of government, for corrupting and prostituting those who should esteem public office as a public trust. I impeach him in the name of the people of the United States, in the name of both sexes, in the name of every age, in the name of every religion, as the common enemy of all."

Elihu Root's Praise.

Elihu Root followed Mr. Guthrie. He said he had come to the meeting to say what he thought and felt regarding Mr. Choate's candidacy. He did it cheerfully, he said, though not under any supposition that those present should say who should be the representative in the Senate, but because they were the constituents of members of the Legislature and had a right to express their opinions.

Mr. Root then spoke for fully fifteen minutes on the high abilities of Mr. Choate. He said that he did not intend to say that Mr. Choate was the only man qualified to represent New York in the Senate. There were many others, he said, but he added: "There is no other avowed candidate for the place." This was greeted with applause.

Mr. Root said it was probable that there will be candidates in the field who are not fit for the position of Senator, and also other candidates who are fit, but among these all there was no one in this State, or even in the country, more worthy to be Senator in Congress than Mr. Choate.

"I have the interest of my country at heart," said Mr. Root, "and I wish it to have the services of the best and noblest citizens in these coming years, which I feel are to be years of trial." Some of Mr. Root's sentences were as follows:

"I believe he is the best man for the place. He is wise. He is able. His mind is stored with the wisdom of past generations, of great minds who have thought upon questions of government, of politics, of economy.

"He is not only wise and learned from books; he knows the Book of Life. He knows human character. He has eloquence. He has keen, incisive wit.

"All the qualities which go to make up the statesman, the legislator, the orator, the mover of men, this townsman of ours combines in his own person. And he has a high and serene courage which fails under no circumstances, and in no emergency.

"I repeat the question, what member of the Legislature of this State would accept inferior service if in an hour of great emergency his dearest interests were involved, and he could secure the advocacy of this great advocate?"

Mr. Root closed his speech with the declaration that, while the voice of the mass meeting was simply the voice of one crying in the wilderness, inasmuch as the members of the Legislature have been elected, it might be possible to speak so loudly that citizens generally would take up the cry, and send their message to their representatives at Albany, and rise to the true dignity of their opportunity.

Gen. Wager Swayne.

Gen. Wager Swayne was the last speaker. He attacked the political methods in New York City among Republicans, declaring that the primaries of the Republican Party were just as corrupt as the interests of the Republican machine required that they should be. Gen. Swayne dwelt at some length on the investigation into the conduct of the primaries in New York City made recently, and criticised the treatment which the County and State Committee had given to charges of fraud in the enrollment. He made a general attack on the Republican machine methods, and closed his speech with these words:

"It is going to make a difference to the potency of the Republican Party whether they send a man to Washington with the brand of the machine on his brow, and who will carry only such weight as the machine carries."

The Resolutions Adopted.

Paul D. Cravath presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Republican voters of the City of New York, at this meeting assembled, recognize the paramount importance of electing as United States Senator from the State of New York the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, who as leader of the American Bar, and our foremost Constitutional lawyer, is peculiarly qualified to represent the State of New York during the critical period through which the Nation is now passing;

"Resolved further, That we pledge our earnest efforts to the support of Mr. Choate's candidacy, and request our representatives in the Legislature to vote for him;

"Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each member of the Legislature."

Conkling Club for Platt.

The Roscoe Conkling Club last night passed the following:

"Resolved, That the Roscoe Conkling Club of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District heartily indorse the Hon. Thomas C. Platt as a candidate for United States Senator, and we request that Senator Frank D. Pavey and Assemblyman F. E. Laimbeer give him their earnest support and abide by the caucus action of the party."

The club approved the course of Edward Lauterbach as Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and urged him to serve in that capacity in 1897.

Legislators for Platt.

Senator William C. Daly of Columbia County has sent a letter to Senator Pavey declaring that he is for Mr. Platt for the United States Senate.

Assemblyman Frederick G. Hughes has written also declaring for Mr. Platt. He says: "An honest party pays its debts, and the Republican Party of New York is more deeply indebted to Mr. Platt than to any other man."

STRONG IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

The Mayor Denies that He is Looking for Re-election.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that the story that he had made an arrangement with Mr. Platt to secure a renomination was absurd.

"I am not a candidate for renomination," he said; "all of my friends know that. The only time I have seen Mr. Platt of late was at the dinner given to Governor-elect Black by Frank S. Witherbee. We did not talk politics. Such conversation as we had was in the hearing of everybody present.

"If I had my way about it and could select the next United States Senator I would select Mr. Choate as against Mr. Platt, but as I have no such power, and as most of the members of the Legislature seem to be committed to Mr. Platt, I have not been able to see how the movement in favor of Mr. Choate is going to help the Republican Party. Mr. Lauterbach was in this office last week to favor my granting a permit to Huberman to play last Sunday night at the Metropolitan Opera House. He was again here to appear before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Tuesday. That is all there is to that part of the story."

BROOKLYN MEN FOR CHOATE.

Conference of Prominent Republicans Favorable to Him.

Ex-Mayor Schieren yesterday presided at a conference of several leading Brooklyn Republicans, called to indorse the Senatorial candidacy of Joseph H. Choate. The meeting was held in the Directors' Room of the Art Association, in Montague Street.

The call was signed by Messrs. Charles A. Schieren, Darwin R. James, Willis L. Ogden, James McKeen, George G. Reynolds, Benjamin D. Silliman, Theodore L. Frothingham, Charles W. Ide, John S. McKeon, George H. Southard, Abner S. Haight, and the Rev. Richard S. Storrs. Nearly all of these gentlemen were present, and in addition, Benjamin Blair, Alfred S. White, Samuel Rowland, R. D. Benedict, Albro J. Newton, J. H. Carey, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

The meeting was held behind closed doors. The following resolution was adopted by a vote of 16 to 3:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that it is advisable that every effort shall be made to secure the election of the Hon. Joseph H. Choate as United States Senator for New York."

The opposition, it was said, was led by Gen. Woodford, who is a Platt man. According to reports, he dissected the political situation, and endeavored to show that no matter how able a man Mr. Choate is, he stands no chance of being elected in the face of Mr. Platt's opposition. Benjamin Blair is supposed to be one of those who voted with Gen. Woodford.

BROOKLYN DIVORCE CASE.

Aged Mr. and Mrs. Meinekhein in an Oklahoma Court.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Dec. 23.—Although seventy years old, with hair (when not dyed) as white as cotton, so her husband says, Mrs. Lucinda C. Meinekhein, schoolteacher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has come to Oklahoma to fight her husband, B. G. Meinekhein, in his divorce suit, which began to-day.

Meinekhein was married to Lucinda in 1868, and he says she treated him very cruelly. One charge is that she doused him with cold water several times while he was in bed. Mrs Meinekhein introduced many love letters, purporting to have been written by Meinekhein to New York City women.

He Gave a Worthless Check.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Charles E. Lewis, a broker of this city, was arrested to-day on a charge of having victimized Alfred P. Crowley, a hotel keeper of Troy, N. Y., out of $225. An indictment was found against Lewis to this effect by the Grand Jury of Rensselaer County, N. Y. Lewis was arraigned before Magistrate South, and, through his attorney, stated that he had given a check to the hotel keeper on the People's National Bank of this city, fully believing that he had sufficient funds on deposit to meet it, as he always had an account there. He was surprised when he learned some time later that the check had been returned stamped "Not sufficient funds." The indictment was offered in evidence, and upon the strength of this indictment the Magistrate held Lewis to await requisition papers from the New York authorities.

INVISIBLE WEATHER STRIPS
STOP DRAUGHTS IN WINTER. DUST IN SUMMER. RATTLING AT ALL TIMES.
The Young Lock Nut Co., 150 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION

IT IS REFLECTED IN OLNEY'S CUBAN DECLARATION.

Its Substance Stated in 1886 in a Communication to the Senate Discussing the Functions of the Executive.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—President Cleveland's opinion about the Executive power of the Chief Magistrate of the United States may not be known to the Senators who have arrived at their present station very recently, but every Senator who was here in 1886 can remember that Mr. Cleveland then had something quite as shocking to say as Mr. Olney offered the Committee on Foreign Relations on Friday last.

The Senate had demanded certain papers touching recommendations and appointments to office. The President refused to give them up. He even asserted that he might destroy them without giving occasion for complaint. He said to the Senate:

"When the Constitution by express provision superadded to the legislative duties of the Senate the right to advise and consent to appointments to office to sit as a court of impeachment, it conferred upon that body all the control and regulation of Executive action supposed to be necessary for the safety of the people; and this express and special grant of such extraordinary powers, not in any way related to or growing out of general Senatorial duty, and in itself a departure from the general plan of our Government, should be held, under a familiar maxim of construction, to exclude every other right of interference with Executive functions."

He had more to say in the same tone, and deliberately informed the Senate that he was not to be driven from his position by threats or persuasion.

Secretary Olney did not need a telegram from Mr. Cleveland to talk as he did to Mr. Sherman's committee. A reasonable familiarity with Mr. Cleveland's public papers would have justified him. As he wrote them, he would write now.

Senator Hale is confident that the Senate will defeat the Cameron resolution when it shall be brought to a vote, but he regrets the unauthorized report that he had boasted about "having them beaten." Reflection and common sense, he says, will accomplish the defeat of the resolution. He has discovered a strong turn against the people who would provoke a war.

Mr. Vest's failure to use his opportunity on Tuesday to attack Mr. Olney and support the Cameron resolution, when he had a crowd to hear him, is variously explained, his friends asserting that it did not mean that Mr. Vest was undergoing one of his changes of mind, but that he preferred to speak after the holiday recess rather than have his speech forgotten before the re-assembling of Congress.

RECEPTION TO JUSTICES.

Colonial Club Honors the Appellate Divisions of This Department.

The Colonial Club tendered a reception to the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department at the Colonial Clubhouse, at Sherman Square and West Seventy-second Street, last evening at 9:30.

The guests of honor were Presiding Justice Charles Van Brunt, and Associate Justices George C. Barrett, Edward Patterson, Morgan J. O'Brien, George L. Ingraham, Pardon C. Williams, and William Rumsey.

Among the other guests were the Judges of the Court of Appeals, of the New York supreme Court, and a large number of prominent citizens. The reception was opened with imposing ceremony. The Judges were met in the library by the officers of the club. Then they marched two abreast into the large assembly room, President L. Laflin Kellogg leading with Judge Van Brunt.

President Kellogg delivered an address of welcome, in which he explained the object of the reception. He said, in part:

"Never has there been in the history of this country greater need of strength of character, fearlessness, and ability in the judiciary than the present time, when the very bulwarks of our governmental system have been attacked and saved but by a meagre majority, when the gaunt form of Greed is stalking abroad and with clutching fingers seeks to gather to itself the wealth of others; when from the toiling masses, struggling for their daily bread, may be heard mutterings of discontent against the aggregations of wealth by individuals, corporations, and trusts."

In responding to the speech of welcome Justice Van Brunt said:

"We have endeavored to maintain the high standard set both by the profession and the community, in whose interests we labor. To be assured at the end of our first year that our labor has been well done is gratifying indeed, and will spur us on to more assiduous efforts in the future. I am glad of this opportunity to express obligation to Gov. Morton for the methods he has pursued in organizing the court. He has given us members who are all ready to put their shoulders to the wheel and work faithfully to establish a record of which we might well be proud. There are no laggards among us. Each member of the court has worked promptly, diligently, and accurately.

"In this way we have given decisions on 940 appeals, besides 240 motions in addition, which are not placed on the regular calendar."

Among those present were Thomas Allison, C. B. Alexander, Judge George P. Andrews, Police Commissioner A. D. Andrews, Surrogate J. H. V. Arnold, C. N. Bovee, John Stewart Baird, Justice W. Bartlett, Frederick H. Betts, Judge Henry Bischoff, Benjamin F. Blair, Judge H. W. Bookstaver, C. A. Brice, Jr., Judge Addison Brown, United States court; Justice C. F. Brown, D. H. Vrolles, J. D. Crimmins, James C. Carter, William G. Choate, Treadwell Cleveland, Edmund Coffin, Judge L. J. Conlan.

Frederic R. Coudert, Judge Rufus B. Cowing, J. W. Cummings, Judge Edward M. Cullen, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Frederick O. Dow, Vernon M. Davis, Charles W. Davy, Judge William D. Dickey, Judge P. H. Dugro, John H. Flagg, Ashbel P. Fitch, Charles V. Fornes, W. L. Fornes, Judge John J. Freedman, Judge James Fitzgerald, James M. Gifford, Justice Gildersleeve, Recorder John W. Goff, Edward W. Hatch, William B. Hornblower, Col. Charles F. James, A. H. Joline, Justice Martin J. Keogh, Edward Lauterbach, Judge Abraham R. Lawrence, Clarence W. Francis, Joseph Larocque, George J. Leonard, Judge John Henry McCarthy, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Jacob Miller, Edward Mitchell, Hamilton Odell, Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer, District Attorney William M. K. Olcott, Wheeler H. Peckham.

Justice Rufus W. Peckham of the United States Supreme Court, Justice Roger A. Pryor, Harry A. Rogers, Elihu Root, Judge Leslie W. Russell, J. A. M. Smith, Justice Frederick Smyth, Justice Stover, Gen. Wager Swayne, Judge W. M. Smith, James H. Taylor, Edgar A. Turrell, George Van Slyck, Judge R. A. Van Wyck, and Gen. James M. Varnum.

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Open Evenings Until Christmas.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"Go to the Charity Organization Society if you wish to know details about beggars," says Chief of Police Conlin. Looking after the beggars of the city is one of the preventive works of the society, which it takes up in connection with its chief work of giving aid. There are two officers in the society's employ, A. G. Jerome and J. H. Schutt, whose sole work it is to look after beggars. They patrol the streets, from Fourteenth to Fifty-ninth, and from First Avenue to Eighth, day and evening, paying special attention to the streets in the vicinity of the large hotels, theatres, clubs, and stores. The chief officer, Agent Jerome, has been doing this work for a number of years, and his mind contains a large rogues' gallery of tramps, beggars, and vagabonds. He never forgets a man with whom he has once had dealings, and his memory makes him invaluable in dealing with this class of people. The policemen of the different precincts send to him frequently to appear in the courts when they have a prisoner of the class with which he is familiar. Last year he was in demand at the city's free lodging house to identify, if possible, the guests, and determine whether they deserved to continue longer as the city's guests at the workhouse. One case of Agent Jerome's which is a good illustration of many is that of John Douain, a Frenchman, thirty-five years old, who was arrested Dec. 18 at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. He is a strong, healthy fellow, who lives in South Fifth Avenue, and is in the blind and deaf and dumb business, and has therewith wheedled much small change from many people. John likes change, and therefore he has neatly printed two placards, one saying that he is dumb, and the other that he is blind. It is very convenient. As a deaf and dumb man, he can walk to his place, then, if he considers that blindness appeals more to the sympathies of the people, he has only to change his placard. The business is evidently profitable, for the eighty days at the workhouse which he completed the Saturday before he was arrested, did not deter him from beginning again on the same old lines. In the last full year recorded by the society, 689 beggars—vagrants is the technical term—were sent to the workhouse through the society's instrumentality. This does not include the number warned, arrested, and discharged. The men were, almost all of them, between the ages of twenty-one and forty.

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The Christmas fakirs in Fulton Stret are selling the usual varied assortment of fifty-cent goods for 5 and 10 cents and five and ten-cent goods for 1 and 2 cents this year. A child not a connoisseur in materials could have a most glorious Christmas from purchases from the Fulton Street carts alone. The fakirs are not, however, above taking advantage of an unsophisticated customer. One of these made a purchase yesterday from the man who was selling his wares at all prices, from 2 cents up. This was one of the two-cent articles, a hat matchsafe of some breakable material. The fakir reached around his cart for a piece of newspaper to wrap the purchase. "Never mind," said the purchaser, "I will put it in my pocket." But the fakir, with a great show of consideration, insisted on performing his duty to its fullest extent. The purchaser discovered why when he unwrapped the parcel and found the matchsafe cracked around its entire circumference.

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Putting car tickets in the mouth is said to be an unwise practice. The red coloring matter, so wise individuals have discovered, is poisonous, and the results are unpleasant if it comes in contact with even a very slight crack of the lips.

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These were three orders given by young rant much patronized by them, yesterday: Hot mince pie and chocolate; fried potatoes and cocoanut pie and wheatcakes; flapjacks, or griddle cakes, as they are called by different people, and coffee.

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"It is a shame," says a man who has been acquainted for many years with the patron saint of the holidays, "to see Santa Claus mounted on a bicycle as I do in some of the shops. To separate him from his sleigh and reindeer is to spoil all the illusion."

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There is a mailbox for papers at the Fourth Avenue entrance of the United Charities Building. It is a package box, and yesterday it showed the approach of Christmas. It was not only full to the brim and the top propped up with the unusual collection, but the window of the building just behind it was also full. It is a small window, but the seat is broad, perhaps two feet, and it contained very nearly as many papers and packages as were in the box.

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"I was an accessory to a theft the other day," said the woman. "I was walking along the street when I saw a woman just in front of me drop a handkerchief of some little value. A ragpicker was directly back of her, and as the handkerchief was swept along by her skirts he saw it. He stooped and with great dexterity placed the palm of his hand upon it, then, with a quick motion of the fingers, he seemed to shut the handkerchief up into the palm, and with a little motion of the hand over his shoulder threw it into his bag. It was all done in a quarter of the time I have taken to tell the story, and the skill shown must have been the result of long practice."

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The Brooklyn Post Office causes poor geography students much annoyance. Its mailboxes are marked, respectively, "North," "South," "East," and "West." Geography is one of the studies in the schools that is dropped very early in school life. A large number of people mailing letters in these boxes have to stop first and call up, as best they can, the long-left-behind map of the United States. Then, when a letter is to go to a city in the Northwest—as much north as west—there is another quandary as to which box is the right one.

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Detectives detailed to look after shoplifters, pickpockets, and "professionals" of that class always look to see if their suspects are wearing gloves. A "professional," it is declared, never works with his gloves on. A detective caught sight of one of these men whom he knew in one of the shopping streets the other day, followed him up quickly, only to come to a sudden halt as he reached the man. "He is all right now, he is not working," he said. "He has his gloves on."

AN OLD TRICK SUCCEEDS AGAIN.

A Residence Robbed While Its Guardian Was at a Hospital.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23.—A man, now supposed to be a sneak thief, employed a uniformed messenger boy to-day and sent him to the residence of William Leavitt, a wealthy resident of South Warren Street. He gave the boy a message to Mrs. Leavitt to the purport that her brother-in-law had been taken suddenly sick and sent to the Mercer Hospital and asking if Mrs. Leavitt would come to the hospital at once.

On receiving the summons, Mrs. Leavitt left the house hurriedly. She did not wait to secure it, and there was no one else in the house. When she reached the house on her return, marveling at the message and its result, she found the residence had been entered and $800 worth of stuff stolen. The thief secured money, diamonds, and jewelry. The police have a description of the man.

FIRED AT HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Attempted Murder by a Man Supposed to be Insane.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23.—A. J. Speckert, President of the German American Title Company, which failed last Summer with liabilities of several hundred dollars, last night fired four shots at J. C. Eiseman, President of the Kentucky Montana Mining Company, wounding him slightly in the side. Eiseman is Speckert's brother-in-law, and had bitterly attacked the latter in connection with the Title Company's failure.

Speckert fled just before the collapse of that concern and remained in hiding until yesterday, when he returned and surrendered. He has acted queerly since his return, and his mind is believed to be unbalanced. He accuses relatives and many of his business associates with causing his downfall by treachery.

Why Not a Music Box
FOR YOUR HOLIDAY PRESENT?
A visit to our establishment will convince you that these delightful instruments are much lower in price than ever before.
Small music boxes for children from 25c. up. Larger sizes, playing 6 to 12 TUNES, from $6.00 up.
Music boxes, playing any number of tunes, from $25.00 to $1,500.00.
Musical Beer Mugs, Decanters, Albums, etc.
Swiss Carvings and Cuckoo Clocks.
JACOT & SON,
39 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
Open Evenings.

STATE BALL AT ALBANY.

It Will Also Be the Centenary of the Establishment of the State Capital.

The State ball will be held in the Tenth Battalion Armory in Albany on Jan. 6. It will combine with its other social functions the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the capital at Albany in 1797. Those who desire tickets can obtain them by application to members of the committee or to Charles V. Winne, at 58 North Pearl Street, Albany. The price of a ticket admitting lady and gentleman has been fixed at $10.

The State Commissioners for the celebration are John Boyd Thacher, William Jay, W. Bayard Van Rensselaer, Myer Nussbaum, and James M. E. O'Grady. The Executive Committeemen are Robert S. Oliver, Chairman; George P. Hilton, Secretary, and Charles V. Winne, Treasurer.

The committee in charge is composed of Perry Belmont, Thomas H. Barber, Franklin Bartlett, W. Bayard Cutting, William A. Duer, Stuyvesant Fish, Abram S. Hewitt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas Newbold, Philip Schuyler, Alfred C. Barnes, William Berri, Tunis G. Bergen, Carll H. De Silver, Francis L. Eames, Howard Gibb, Charles A. Moore, John Notman, William H. Nichols, George Foster Peabody, James A. Burden, Erastus Corning, Edward M. Green, J. Howard King, George T. Lane, Abraham Lansing, Simon W. Rosendale, Dudley Tibbetts, Frederick Townsend, Charles Tracey, E. H. Ellis, D. J. Finch, W. B. French, J. C. Keeler, L. M. Littauer, J. S. Potter, Sidney Robinson, J. K. Stewart, G. S. Weed, W. C. Witherbee, D. H. Burrill, G. N. Crouse, N. R. Gilbert, R. S. Hungerford, C. H. Mereness, J. T. Mott, W. C. Sanger, G. B. Sloan, J. R. Swan, Horace White, Daniel Beach, F. R. Compton, J. S. Fassett, James Forsythe, Burr Mattice, L. G. Rathbun, J. D. F. Slee, C. G. Wagner, T. H. Wickwire, C. S. Woodruff, J. S. Andrews, B. E. Chase, F. Cook, J. G. Cutler, F. W. Elwood, S. J. Macy, A. E. Perkins, P. T. Sexton, W. H. Seward, J. Van Voorhis, W. S. Bissell, Charles Cary, E. T. Evans, R. L. Fryer, C. W. Goodyear, Edmund Hayes, L. D. Rumsey, G. Urban, Jr., W. C. Warren, and H. M. Watson.

NEGRO HELP IN COTTON MILLS.

An Experiment at Concord, N. C., Which Is Attracting Attention.

CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 23.—This is a town with a number of cotton mills, and, as is usual in manufacturing establishments of this kind, the operatives are all white people. There is no cotton mill at present in the United States which has negro operatives. It is confidently believed that colored people are perfectly capable of doing the work in mills of this character.

The experiment of trying this kind of labor has been often contemplated, but it has required a mill specially for this purpose, because the races cannot be worked together in the same building. Mr. Warren C. Coleman, a wealthy colored man of this town, seeing the advantages that would accrue to his race from the employment of colored labor in these mills, has undertaken to raise sufficient stock to build a cotton mill in which all the help will be colored. Coleman proposes to build and equip a mill for the double object of teaching and giving employment to negroes as cotton-mill operatives and benefiting them pecuniarily. Negroes are employed in a knitting mill in Columbia, S. C., and there is a proposition to erect a cotton mill in Alabama and to employ the negro convicts therein. It is expected that the experiment in this place will begin first. Fifty thousand dollars of stock has already been taken, mostly by colored people, and work will commence at once, and the remainder of the $100,000 will be secured during the year. The white people here have no doubt of the complete success of the enterprise. The colored operatives will be satisfied with one-third less wages than the whites get now, and this saving of itself will make the mill of Mr. Coleman and his friends a great success from the beginning. Great interest is taken in the project.

Opposing Loud Postal Bill.

At a meeting of the Publishers and Associated Trades yesterday in the Postal Telegraph Building a committee reported it had the promises of a number of Congressmen to vote against the Loud bill. This bill relates to the transportation of newspapers and periodicals by the Post Office Department. The meeting passed resolutions condemning the bill.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Private James D. Allen, convicted of killing Daniel M. Call last March at Fort Sheridan, was sentenced this morning to ten years' imprisonment.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—The Citizens' Bank of Leroy secured to-day a certificate of authorization to do a discount and deposit business in the village of Leroy, Genesee County. The new bank has a capital of $50,000.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 23.—Prof. E. H. McKay of the Sioux Falls University, formerly of Des Moines, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in his room. It is supposed that he was demented from illness or overwork.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Allison Z. Mason, who was President of the Globe Investment Company, a defunct concern, pleaded guilty in the Superior Criminal Court to-day to two counts of a long indictment charging him with embezzlement.

MATTOON, Ill., Dec. 23.— John Madison, "Bert" Wellman, "Jim" Carter, Thomas Martin, Peter Hahn, "Mate" Brown, "Ed" Logan, and A. B. Hall, Jr., living near here, yesterday drank wood alcohol. Madison and Wellman are dead, Carter and Martin are in a critical condition, and the others will recover.

MANSFIELD, Mo., Dec. 23.—Owen Booth, a constable, is dead, "Tom" Applin is dying, and a half dozen others are wounded, as a result of a shooting affray near the Douglass County line, seven miles south of here, this morning. Constable Booth's posse attempted to search the house of a German named Coonsey, who had been accused of burglary.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The bark G. De Zaldo, Capt. McColl, from Pascagoula for New York, was abandoned Dec. 16 in latitude 35.58 north, longitude 74.40 west. The crew was rescued by the British bark Carpasian, which arrived at the Delaware Breakwater to-day from the Barbadoes. The crew of the De Zaldo was afterward transferred to the steamer State of Texas, bound to New York from Brunswick, Ga.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The Conductors' and Motormen's Union, composed of employes of the West End Street Railway, voted to-day to order a strike, unless the union's demand for recognition as a union by the signing of a working agreement by officials of the company should be complied with by 3 o'clock to-day. Later in the day, upon the request of the President of the road, the union officers decided to hold the strike order in abeyance for a week.

An old train on a new schedule. The 11 A. M. train for Boston now makes the run in 5 hours and 40 minutes. The 12 o'clock noon train has been discontinued.—Adv.

DEMAND FOR CHEAPER GAS

PROFIT NOT LACKING AT $1 PER THOUSAND FEET.

What Alderman Hall, Who Favors Municipal Ownership, Says on the Subject—Edward M. Grout Gives Some Figures.

"The big companies keep the price of gas at $1.25 a 1,000 feet, and will strongly oppose any attempt to lower the price, simply because they intend to make the public pay for what they have expended on their plants in keeping up with the progress of gas-making," said a man who has made the subject of gas production a study.

"That is all right, perhaps, from their point of view, which, of course, is directed toward putting as much revenue in their pockets now as they received in the beginning, but the keeping up of their accustomed mammoth dividends is no concern of the public. It is a fact that even the gas magnates cannot dispute that gas can be supplied, and at a profit, at $1 per 1,000 feet. Better gas than any of the companies now supply for $1.25 can be furnished for $1. The public is entitled to the best it can get for the least money, and consequently it is entitled to cheaper gas.

"A new company that can get a franchise could grow wealthy in a short time, and if I were in it, I should be willing to say that gas would be used for fuel as well as for light in every house above Fourteenth Street.

"You see, these old companies, the ones that started in the infancy of gas production, put in plants for the use of coal alone. Then came the improvement, which added natural oils to the coal, and a complete change of plant, but not of mains, was necessitated. Next came the water process, and the companies not only had to put in new machinery, but they had to change their mains. Of course, a large amount of money was spent on these changes, but what has the public to do with what the plants cost? The companies with their present plants can make a handsome profit selling at $1 a thousand. You might as well say that a landlord who had had pumps in his house had a right to raise the rent when he put in a modern water service as to say that gas companies are entitled to make the public pay the expenses of their keeping up with the times.

Expenses Now Reduced.

"An argument made in defense of the excessive price of gas is that there are so many bad bills. That used to be the case, but it is so no longer. You know the brewers have banded together to do away with bad debts. Formerly a retailer could buy from one dealer for a while, make part payments, and then when he owed, say, $200, declare that his customers demanded better beer. Then he could go to another brewer and do the same thing, and keep going until he had exhausted the list. It was the same way as regards the gas companies.

"Now, however, they have stopped all that. They have banded together just like the brewers. They have a blacklist. If a man owes money to one company he cannot get gas from another until he has paid the bill, unless the second company wants his custom so badly that it will liquidate the indebtedness. So you see there is in that alone a considerable reduction of the companies' expenses.

"The reduction does not cease there. It was once the case that the gas companies were called upon to put in fixtures. A consumer would tell a company's agent that he did not like the company's gas. It blackened his walls and ceilings, and all that. The agent would at once blame the fixtures, have them repaired, often put in new ones at his company's expense—in fact, do almost anything to keep a customer. Each company had a plumbing department, and in it was the greatest item of expense. All that has been done away with. So there goes another item from the expense of supplying the public.

"Any new company can bring the old ones down to decent terms, because it can start right out with modern methods and have no shadow of the one-sided excuse that money must be made out of ancient plants that have long ceased to exist."

Alderman Hall's Views.

Alderman Benjamin E. Hall has thoroughly investigated the gas question, and has reached the conclusion that there is no excuse whatever for a charge of $1.25 per 1,000 feet. He believes in municipal ownership.

"Fuel gas," he said yesterday, "is as desirable in the mansion of the rich as the hovel of the poor. I venture the prediction that if it could be furnished to the consumer at a price nearly equal the present cost of coal, within twenty years not a house in this city would be using the old-fashioned fuel. Even at the present enormously high price for gas, its fuel use is vastly on the increase, and nearly all the new flathouses are equipped with gas ranges. How much greater would be the use were the price reduced one-half or two-thirds!

"There are now six supposedly rival illuminating gas companies in the City of New York. The law allows them to charge $1.25 per 1,000 cubic feet. What reduction has competition made in the maximum legal figure? They make a combination and charge up to the very last cent of the amount allowed by law, and where does the poor consumer come in?

"Within the last few days the following dispatch has appeared in our papers:

"'Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 11.—One year ago the Missouri Gas Company began operations here, and immediately began a war on the old Kansas City Gas Company, which resulted in both establishing a fifty-cent rate for gas. Now it is stated that the old company has practically consummated a deal to absorb the Missouri Company, and raise the price of gas to $1 a thousand.'

"This has been and always will be the result of the competition of private corporations. Every tendency in modern municipal development is in the direction of public control of gas supply."

Edward M. Grout's Figures.

Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn has been for several years gathering data as to the cost of gas in cities in many parts of the world. Like Mr. Hall, he is a believer in municipal ownership of gas and other establishments of the kind.

"The average price of gas in Great Britain," he said, "is 71 cents per thousand feet; in Philadelphia it is $1, and the city's profit is $750,000 a year; in Wheeling it is 75 cents. The question of cheaper gas is not one for property owners and taxpayers alone. It touches the pocket of every gas user to the extent of from 20 to 40 per cent. of his

CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION

THE PRESIDENT RECOGNIZES THE GREATER REPUBLIC.

Speeches at the Reception of the Envoy of Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras in the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—President Cleveland this afternoon made a speech which, in view of the crisis over Cuban affairs, is regarded by some persons as significant. The President received in the East Room of the Executive Mansion the Envoy of the Diet of the new Greater Republic of Central America, composed of Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras. In his speech, President Cleveland formally recognized the new Government.

The Central American visitors included the Envoy, J. D. Rodriguez, his Secretary of Legation, Luis F. Corea, and his attaché, J. D. Rodriguez, Jr. Secretary Olney made the introductions. The callers were attired in full evening dress. Minister Rodriguez was for a time in Washington ten years ago as agent for Nicaragua in a boundary dispute with Costa Rica, which the President decided, as arbitrator.

Presents His Credentials.

In presenting his credentials, the Minister said:

"Mr. President: 'The Greater Republic of Central America has honored me by appointing me its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of your Excellency. In conferring that honor upon me, the diet, which constitutes the bond of union between the three republics which organized that new entity, has given me special instructions to assure your Excellency—as it is gratifying to me to do—that the Greater Republic of Central America entertains the same sentiments of cordial and sincere friendship toward the American Government and people as have always been held by the people and governments which formed the same, and that it cherishes sincere desires that neither the energetic progress nor the power of this great Nation may ever be interrupted or impaired, and also that your Excellency may personally enjoy happiness.

"It is highly satisfactory to me to place in your Excellency's hands the letters which accredit my representation in the character mentioned.

"Our firm conviction that the sentiments which I have expressed find on the part of your Excellency and of the American Nation the most complete reciprocity, has induced us to solicit the efficient intervention of your Excellency to the end of bringing to a happy termination one of the questions which most interest the confederation by reason of the influence which it may exert upon the pacific developments of its great elements of wealth and prosperity.

"I trust, Mr. President, that in this and other matters upon which I shall have to treat with the Government of your Excellency, I will win your benevolent reception, and that the results which I may attain will merit the approval of those who have appointed me."

President Cleveland's Response.

The President, in reply, spoke as follows:

"Mr. Minister: I take pleasure in recognizing, in the name of the United States of America, the Greater Republic of Central America, constituted pursuant to stipulations of the treaty of Amapala of June 20, 1895, between the Republics of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, and in entering into diplomatic relations therewith. Such recognition is given upon such relations entered upon in the distinct understanding that the responsibility of each of these republics to the United States of America remains wholly unaffected.

"I discern in the articles of association from which the Diet derives its powers a step toward a closer union of Central American States in the interest of their common defense and general welfare, and I welcome it as the precursor of other steps to be taken in the same direction, and which, it is hoped, may eventually result in the consolidation of all the States of Central America as one nation for all the purposes of their foreign relations and intercourse.

"To you individually I extend a cordial greeting, both personal and official, and I trust that your renewed residence at the capital of this country, where you formerly held an important representative mission, will be as agreeable in its personal relations as I believe it will be useful and profitable for the countries you represent, between each of which and the United States have always existed and it is hoped will always exist the closest ties of friendship."

Strengthening the Union.

The President's expressed hope that the new republic would soon include Costa Rica and Guatemala, the two richest and most progressive of the isthmian countries, is expected to have considerable weight in expediting their adherence to the new arrangement. The Governments of both these countries are favorably disposed toward the union, but are prevented by their Constitutions from joining it without the full approval of their Legislatures, which will probably be secured in a few months.

The Diet of the new greater republic, which met in Amapala, Salvador, last June, and remains there a year, will be transferred to the capital of one of the other countries next June, and in turn to the capital of each of the others for a year. It has exclusive control of the foreign relations of its participants, and questions arising among them. Its constitution provides for dropping the word "greater" from its title when joined by Guatemala and Costa Rica.

HEARINGS ON THE TARIFF.

Suggestions from the Ways and Means Committee to Facilitate Business.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—In view of the apprehension which exists regarding the hearings which the Ways and Means Committee will give before the work of preparing the tariff bill begins, the announcement is made that the programme agreed upon will be strictly adhered to. Where hearings on certain schedules are limited to one day, no extension of time will be granted.

The hearings will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning and will be continued until evening, but no longer. The committee suggests that where the representatives of a number of interests desire to be heard it would be better to agree upon one or two persons to state the case fully to the committee, rather than spend the day in hearing a number of experts discuss the same subject.

It is stated that an equally good effect can be secured by placing arguments in writing, as oral arguments will be stenographically reported and printed for the information of the members.

The hearings will begin on Monday, the 28th inst., and close on Jan. 11.

The attention of Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee having been called to a dispatch from Washington stating that the Eastern members of that committee, led by Chairman Dingley, are not disposed to look with favor upon reciprocity" in framing the new tariff, he said: "There is not the slightest foundation for this statement, so far as I know and believe. While the matter has been only slightly discussed, yet I have not observed any material difference of opinion. On the contrary, all the Republican members of the committee are in favor of going as far as the McKinley tariff did on this subject, and further, if practicable."

Ex-Consul Waller's Ambition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—John L. Waller of Kansas, who as ex-Consul of the United States at Tamatave, Madagascar, and subsequently an inmate of a French prison, became a subject of international notoriety some months ago, is a candidate for appointment as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, an office which for some years past has been filled by a colored man.

THE TREASURY EXCITED.

A Scheming Negro Causes Great Alarm in a Government Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Officials and employes of the Treasury Department building turned out en masse about 11 o'clock this morning, and for a while great excitement existed over a report of an attempt to rob the place where the Government keeps its treasure. Rumors flew thick and fast, but not so rapidly as the alleged robber and a large number of pursuers. The man was overtaken at the corner of Fourteenth Street and F, a block from the Treasury Building, and escorted back there by a big crowd. After an investigation he was turned over to the police.

It transpires that a well-dressed negro called on Assistant Secretary William G. Curtis at his office in the department and said he was authorized to collect $10 from Mr. Curtis as a subscription for the Charity Ball. A telephone message to a reference given by the negro brought back the response that he was all right. Mr. Curtis instructed Private Secretary Johnson to pay the man the money, but Mr. Johnson became suspicious and suggested to the collector that they visit the captain of the watch.

The suggestion had an electric-like effect on the negro. He made a wild leap down a stairway, followed by Mr. Johnson and a number of others. News of the chase spread through the big building, and for a short time much excitement prevailed over rumors of robbery and other thrilling suggestions.

Funds for Navy Bureaus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The President has approved the General Pension and Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bills. The latter will provide the navy bureaus of construction and repair and steam engineering with sufficient funds to last until June 30 next—the end of the fiscal year.

TO INAUGURATE GOV. BLACK.

Programme of the Ceremonies to be Held in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The following is the official programme issued to-day by Secretary of State Palmer for the inauguration of Governor-elect Black on Jan. 1:

The military escort will consist of the following under the command of Lieut. Col. William E. Fitch: Platoon of police, Tenth Regiment Band of Albany, Tenth Battalion, N. G. N. Y., Major H. P. Stackpole commanding; Bering's Band of Troy, Twenty-first Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., of Troy, Capt. James Lloyd commanding; Twelfth Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., of Troy, Capt. John D. Trainor commanding; Sixth Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., of Troy, Capt. William H. Stillman commanding; Third Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., Capt. C. P. Williams commanding.

The Tenth Battalion and Third Signal Corps will receive the Governor-elect and staff at the New York Central Station at 10:35 o'clock in the morning, and with the battalion from Troy, arriving at the same time, escort him to the Capitol, where he will meet Gov. Morton and staff at the Executive Chamber.

Inaugural ceremonies will occur at 11:30 o'clock in the Assembly Chamber, the Secretary of State presiding. There will be music by the Tenth Regiment Band, followed by prayer by the Right Rev. W. C. Doane. Gov. Morton will then deliver an address. The constitutional oath will then be administered by the Secretary of State to the Governor-elect. Gov. Black will then deliver his inaugural address. The Governor's staff will be commissioned and sworn in in the Executive Chamber.

A public reception will be held at the Executive Chamber by the Governor and staff from 1 to 2 P. M. At the Executive Mansion a public reception will be held by Gov. and Mrs. Black from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This reception is intended for both ladies and gentlemen.

BANK BOOKKEEPER'S THEFTS.

Revelations in Connection with the Buffalo Bank of Commerce.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—Edwin J. Smith, individual bookkeeper of the defunct Bank of Commerce, was arrested last night on the complaint of the receivers of the bank, who charged him with falsifying the books and effecting a practical embezzlement of between $2,500 and $3,000. Smith confessed and said he had no accomplices.

Smith did not forge checks nor take cash out of the funds of the bank, but simply used his personal checks drawn on other banks. These checks, in the course of banking, went through the Clearing House and were returned to him at the Bank of Commerce. As head individual bookkeeper, Smith always opened the "Clearing House" envelope. Therefore it was a simple matter for him to take the checks which he had drawn and had secured money on, and to destroy them, which he is said to have done.

But there was the danger of having to explain the Clearing House accounts. He had to have money from somewhere to account for the check charges which would appear. He did that by charging up the amounts of the checks he had drawn himself, and on which he had obtained money, against the accounts of depositors in the Bank of Commerce. In that way Smith managed to keep the books apparently straight and to avoid detection.

Then, when there was danger that one of the depositors whose accounts he had falsified might bring in his bank book to have interest added, or to have it written up, Smith resorted to other methods to make the depositors appear to be all right.

In one case he stole $1,000 from the interest account of the bank and placed it to the credit of a depositor whose account he had robbed by charging it against his personal checks for over $800. Placing the $1,000 stolen from the interest account to the credit of the depositor, made the account appear to be straight, so far as the depositor was concerned.

It also would have prevented the discovery that the depositor had been robbed, had he happened to send in his pass book, because the account would have balanced.

In the process of winding up the affairs of the defunct bank, Smith's stealing came to light through the writing up of the pass-book of one of these "sleeping" accounts. The depositor was charged with having drawn fourteen checks, which he disputed, saying he had drawn only three checks against his account in ten years. That started the investigation which led to the discovery of the embezzlement, and Smith's arrest.

In another instance, Smith charged up 142 checks against a "sleeping" account, amounting to $927.

Last night, when Smith confessed, he said that he knew he would be found out, and intended making a statement to the receivers, but deferred it so as not to "spoil Christmas for his family." He produced a paper containing memoranda of his stealings, which agreed with the discoveries made by the receivers.

Scalded to Death in Jail.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—By the explosion of a steam pipe in the City Jail to-day, James Reilly was scalded to death and Charles Robertson probably fatally burned. The men, who were short-term prisoners, were in the boiler room acting as firemen when the accident occurred. The noise of the explosion caused considerable excitement among the prisoners in the institution.

Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

There is nothing its equal for relieving the SORENESS, ITCHING or BURNING, reducing the INFLAMMATION, taking out REDNESS, and quickly bringing the skin to its natural color.

BEWARE of imposition. Take POND'S EXTRACT only. See landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper. Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th AVE., NEW YORK.

SPAIN'S METHODS DEFENDED

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA CONDEMNED BY A DIPLOMAT.

The Parent Country, He Says, Was Intending to Institute Reforms as Rapidly as They Were Justified.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The actual situation in Cuba is not correctly understood by a large portion of the American people, according to a prominent member of the Diplomatic Corps, who has given considerable attention to the subject. This gentleman, in a frank conversation with a correspondent of THE TIMES, was far from asserting that Spanish rule in Cuba has been conducted under ideal conditions to ideal results, but he maintains that political liberty has been given to the islanders as rapidly as they were prepared to use it wisely, and that the economic prosperity of the island has far exceeded, under peaceful Spanish rule, the progress of many of the South American republics, which have employed their freedom as a license for perpetual war and revolutions. He said:

"It is a great misconception, but it seems to be a common one among the masses of the American people, that Cuba has been governed by a species of military despotism, without respect for private property, civil law, or personal liberty. The more truthful and intelligent of the rebels would not seriously make such a claim in discussing the subject with any one who understood it, but they have permitted false impressions to spread among the American people in order to promote their personal aims. It might be argued that there would be no revolt if there were not real grievances. The difficulty is that the insurgents are not willing to accept the methods of remedying grievances which are accepted by those peoples who are capable of orderly self-government. It is a fact of peculiar significance that the wealthy and cultivated classes in Cuba and the two most advanced provinces—Havana and Matanzas—are loyal to the Government.

"When I say they are loyal, I do not mean they are blind adherents of the existing order, but simply that they propose to seek political reforms in the same manner as the people of the United States—by orderly political agitation and through the ballot box. The people of Cuba are not without the means of accomplishing important results under their existing legal system, to say nothing of the broad reforms recommended by the Queen Regent and adopted by the Spanish Cortes just before the breaking out of the revolt in the Spring of 1895. Those who understand the power and methods of modern self-government are satisfied that it requires only the patriotic union of the Cuban people to obtain all that they can reasonably ask from the parent country.

Why Reforms Have Been Delayed.

"If reforms have advanced slowly in Cuba, and the Spanish Cortes has been tardy in granting new legislation, it is because the Cuban people have neither been united at home in support of a definite policy nor have had the political skill to seek the support of one of the political parties in Spain in carrying out their plans. In other words, that portion of the Cuban people which is now in revolt is the least fitted of all for carrying on constitutional Government. It is because they have not known how to seek constitutional reforms by political means that they have taken up the sword. It is a question worth considering by the American people whether the creation of "Free Cuba" would not be followed by such a series of internal revolutions as have destroyed the security of life and property and retarded the economic progress of San Domingo and some of the South American republics during their early experiments in self-government.

"If the whole of the Cuban people, including the wealthy and cultivated classes of the western part of the island, were giving their support to the present revolt, the facts might constitute a prima facie case against Spain. But this is not the case. Spain has not been the brutal tyrant in Cuba pictured in many imaginations, but has been a kindly and loving mother, making mistakes perhaps, like other mothers, but endeavoring always to extend to Cuba the reforms which were suggested by her own state of political development. Cuba has been treated so essentially as a part of Spain that the Spanish Peninsula is not alluded to in the laws distinctively as 'Spain,' but this designation covers the entire empire, and old Spain is described as 'The Peninsula.' The Cubans, even before the reforms of 1895, enjoyed several privileges which are not accorded to the people of the Peninsula. They were exempt from military service, while the natives of the Peninsula served three years in the active army and nine years in the reserves; the Cuban exchequer was not liable for the debts of the national exchequer; all the revenue collected by taxation in Cuba was applied to the expenses of the local administration, and the Cuban Treasury did not contribute to the expense of the Cortes, of the appellate courts, nor to the salaries of diplomatic and Consular representatives, all of which discharge their functions for the benefit of Cuba as well as of the Peninsula.

Retarded by Insurrections.

"The insurrection which broke out in Cuba in 1868, as well as the present insurrection, operated to retard rather than promote administrative reform and economic progress. It was intended, after the revolution of September, 1868, in Spain, to extend to Cuba and Puerto Rico every reform adopted in the Peninsula. The insurrection broke out at once, apparently in sympathy with the revolution at home, and made it necessary to postpone reforms and apply the military forces of the home Government to the suppression of the insurrection. When the insurrection was put down in 1878, general amnesty was proclaimed and full pardon for deserters from the Spanish army. The liberal constitution adopted in the Peninsula as the result of the revolution of 1868 had already been extended to Puerto Rico, and was now extended to Cuba. Freedom to express opinions, orally or in writing, was included within the privileges of Cubans, freedom of association, the right to hold political and other meetings, and the suffrage was extended to all who pay an annual tax of $5, the tax from various sources being added together to make up the necessary qualification. The civil law in force in the Peninsula was proclaimed, the same penal laws, the same commercial code, the law of mortgages, the law regulating civil marriage, and the island was given representation in both houses of the Spanish Cortes. Provincial assemblies were organized for the inspection of municipal accounts, charities, and public works.

"Some of these reforms have only recently been put in full force, and it may be admitted that the provincial assemblies and representation in the Cortes have not yielded their full possible results. But if this is so, it is because of the comparative youthfulness of the people in self-government. The autonomist party has selected its members of the Cortes in Puerto Principe and other provinces where the highest standard of education prevails and the most intelligent interest is taken in politics. The home Government cannot be blamed if the people of other provinces are less capable of self-government and of the presentation of intelligent reforms to the Cortes and to the Cabinet of Spain.

Economic Progress of Cuba.

"Economic progress is some measure of political freedom, because people do not labor with intelligence and zeal, make investments and accumulate capital where property or life is insecure. Tried by this test, Cuba shows a progress far greater than that of most of the free republics which threw off subordination to Spain two generations ago. Her railway mileage represents forty-seven miles to every square mile of area, twelve miles to every 10,000 inhabitants, and 2,000 miles in the aggregate. This is a larger proportion of railways per square mile than any country south of the United States. The foreign trade of the island was $170,458,553 in 1892, as compared with about $50,000,000 in 1850. This is a larger per capita than any South American country, and about three times the usual foreign trade of the United States. The sugar crop expanded from 530,598 tons in 1878 to 1,018,028 tons in 1894, and the population advanced from 1,024,000 in 1857 to 1,631,687 in 1887. The investment of American capital in Cuba, under the protection of Spanish law, is estimated by Secretary Olney at $50,000,000.

Reforms to Come Rapidly.

"I am informed that it is the intention of the Home Government to extend reforms just as rapidly as the capacity of the people for self-government will justify. It is felt in Spain that it would not be wise to give to Cuba quite such comprehensive privileges of local self-government as are enjoyed in such provinces as Canada and Australia. If their assurances are sincere, however, the Spaniards intend to give the Cubans control of their local affairs as soon as the present insurrection is put down, and to give them more and more control over the commercial affairs of the island as they demonstrate their capacity for self-government. It is a pretty safe venture that Spain will not humble herself by granting reforms under threats. The Spanish spirit is too proud for that, and they make the suppression of the insurrection the primary condition of inaugurating reform. One of the real grievances of Cuba has been the discriminating tariff in favor of Spanish products. This, I have reason to believe, will be modified in favor of the United States in some such way as was done by the reciprocity treaty of 1891. That treaty was a great diplomatic success for the United States, and its termination probably had a good deal to do with the prevailing discontent."

REFORMS PROPOSED BY SPAIN.

A Denial that the Nation Is Purchasing War Ships.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—Queen Regent Christina will on Christmas Day sign a decree ordering the operation of certain reforms in the Island of Porto Rico.

Admiral Beranger, Minister of Marine, denies that the Government is purchasing warships.

Gen. Azcarraga, Minister of War, has rendered an account to the Queen Regent of the work which has been done by the War Ministry with a view to the arising of possible complications.

The Epoca, a semi-official organ, declares that, together with the reserves, the Spanish Army is fully capable of maintaining an international war.

OPPOSED TO CUBAN RECOGNITION.

Action of Commercial Bodies in Chicago and Other Places.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, held yesterday, resolutions were adopted protesting against the contemplated action of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, and declaring that no form of Government exists in Cuba warranting recognition or the imperiling of the peace of the Government.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 23.—The Toledo Produce Exchange to-day adopted a resolution condemning the resolution introduced in the United States Senate recognizing the independence of Cuba.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 23.—The Chamber of Commerce, while expressing sympathy for struggling Cuba, adopted resolutions to-day declaring against the Cameron resolution.

CAMERON RESOLUTION DEAD.

Spanish Minister Cables His Government to that Effect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Spanish Minister cabled his Government to-day that the tone of comment among officials and the circumstances surrounding the Cameron resolution when Congress adjourned made it absolutely certain the measure was dead.

The hostility shown toward the resolution by commercial bodies in various large cities is expected to increase during the holidays and present a formidable barrier to the resolution when Congress shall reassemble.

Only a few members of Congress remain in the city. The Capitol building and the other favorite haunts of statesmen were almost deserted to-day, but the few members who were seen expressed the opinion that the Cameron war cloud had disappeared, leaving only an unpleasant memory on the long side of the stock market.

GEN. WEYLER'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

If It Proves Successful, Reforms Will Be Instituted.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Standard to-morrow will publish a Madrid dispatch giving the outlines of the plan of campaign against the insurgents in Cuba which has been concerted by Capt. Gen. Weyler and the Spanish Government. The Spanish advance into the Province of Pinar del Rio will be followed, according to the programme decided upon, by a vigorous combined movement of ten columns of Government troops, comprising 30,000 men, with a view to compelling the insurgents either to surrender and lay down their arms or to cross the trocha into the Havana Province. When this plan shall have been carried out in Pinar del Rio similar tactics will be pursued in the Havana and Matanzas Provinces.

If these plans are successfully carried out before March next, the Government will inaugurate reforms in Puerto Rico, which will be followed slowly by reforms in Cuba, and the Cortes will be convoked to sanction extensive concessions in the administration of the affairs of the island.

Consul General Lee at Ocala.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 23.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee stopped to-night at Ocala, on his way to Havana, and a reception was tendered to him by the citizens at the Ocala House.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Statts—Wilkinson.

Miss Lella Wilkinson, daughter of Col. Joseph Biddle Wilkinson of 302 West One Hundred and Second Street, was married to Henry Taylor Statts, Jr., last evening in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The ceremony was performed at 8:30 o'clock by the rector of the church, the Rev. John P. Peters, assisted by the Rev. George S. Pratt. The bride wore a gown of white satin with a court train and a veil of tulle, fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms. Miss Violet Wilkinson, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the only attendant. She wore a gown of rose pink silk, and was veiled with white organdie. Franklin Laurence was best man. The music included the air of Gounod's "Ave Maria" set to the words of a marriage hymn. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents. Among the guests at the reception were Judge and Mrs. Henderson M. Sommerville, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ham, Miss Alicia Ham, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. MacLea, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Coughenty, Mr. and Mrs. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Beall, Ernest Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Carmen S. Harriet, Mrs. H. C. Delpino, Clarence Phillips, Mrs. Webster Elms, Mrs. E. Marsey Raymond, Col. and Mrs. Ward King, Miss Ruth King, Theodore Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Laranden, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Fita, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Von Kroh, Dr. and Mrs. Wesley Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Alling, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Edward Van Ness, Dr. John Hodson, Col. A. P. Ketchum, Miss Lillian Ketchum, Miss Kate Colwell, Mrs. Fred Colwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. V. Arnold, and Mr. James Colwell.

Smith—Hubbard.

The marriage of Miss Isabel Davidson Hubbard, Assistant Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, at 138 Montague Street, Brooklyn, to Prof. Henry Wilson Smith of Princeton, was celebrated at noon yesterday at the seminary. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs officiated, and the bride was given away by her aunt, Mrs. George W. Read. The bride was unattended. The best man was Prof. Dullas of Princeton. The ushers were S. H. Hubbard of Chicago, brother of the bride, and Prof. Thompson of Princeton. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony.

Among those present were Mrs. Joseph Cook of Boston, the Misses Goodwin of Hartford, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Strange, Miss Strange, William A. Read, Miss Read of this city; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Judson, Miss Dreier, Miss Moss, Mr. and Mrs. John Notman, Dr. Charles E. West, the Misses West, Dr. Colton, Miss Colton, Miss Sarah Colton, Miss Clara Colton, Col. and Mrs. Edward L. Langford, the Misses Langford, Miss Louise Williams of New York, Miss Fanny Hoagland, Miss Edna Gregory, Mrs. R. S. Storrs, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Lowell, Miss Lowell, Miss Merwin, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, Miss Smith of Williamstown, Mass.; the Rev. Mr. Perry, assistant rector of Grace Church, this city; Mr. and Mrs. William Martin, Miss Martin, the Messrs. Martin, Miss Amy Johnson, Miss Carolyn Currier, Miss Carmela Tiant of Havana, Miss Woodward, Miss Rice, Miss Lee, Miss Fulton, the senior class of the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, and a number of representatives from Princeton.

Slaight—Budd.

A quiet house wedding was that of Miss Almyra Budd, daughter of John J. Budd, to Abraham Slaight, which took place at the residence of the bride's father, 132 West Thirteenth Street, last evening, at 8 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin De Costa, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist. The bride's gown was of pearl-colored silk, trimmed with Duchesse lace, and her veil was of old point lace. She carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and white Bride roses. She was given away by her father. Her two nieces, Miss Almyra Budd and Miss Alice Budd, who were prettily attired in gowns of Nile green and white silk, respectively, were her only attendants. They carried bouquets of white roses. There was no best man. The ushers were Ralph Tyner and Charles L. Lowe. A small reception and dinner followed the ceremony, which was attended only by the intimate friends and relatives of the family.

De Guerville—Spraker.

The wedding of Miss Laura Belle Spraker, a granddaughter of John H. Starin, to Amédée B. De Guerville took place very quietly at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. James D. Spraker, 62 West Forty-fifth Street, at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edgar T. Chapman, rector of St. Margaret's Protestant Episcopal Church at Menands, N. Y., a cousin of the bride.

The bride was attired in a plain white satin dress, trimmed with lace, and wore a tulle veil. She carried no flowers. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was Robert B. De Guerville of Paris, France. The ushers were P. J. Calvocoressi, W. K. Bird, Frank F. Palmer, George Wallen, and Robert T. Varnum. A small reception followed the ceremony, which was attended only by the relatives of the couple and a few of their intimate friends. The house was handsomely decorated with palms and potted plants.

Dandigne—May.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The marriage of Count Inis Dandigue of Paris to Mrs. Frederick May of California was celebrated in the chapel of the Papal Nuncio in this city at noon to-day. In the absence of the Nuncio, Archbishop Ferrata, the ceremony was performed by Mgr. Celli, the Auditor of the Papal Delegation to France. The bride wore a costume of blue velvet. The witnesses for the groom were the Marquis of Dandigne and Baron Charette. The bride's witnesses were her brother, Mr. Coleman, and United States Ambassador Eustis.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served in the bride's apartments in the Hotel Vendome.

Knut—Barret.

Miss Lily Barret, daughter of Mrs. Alexander Barret, and Sargent Prentiss Knut of Washington, were married at 12:30 yesterday, at Kay Chapel, Newport, before a large company of society people. It was an English wedding, and the ceremony was given a Christmas aspect by the character of the decorations both at the chapel and at "Fairhaven," the Barret villa, on Catherine Street, where there was an elaborate reception from 1 to 3, to follow the ceremony. The floral arrangements at both places consisted of Christmas trees and greens, and cut flowers.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George J. Magill, D. D. The bride was given away by her brother, Cecil Barret. Her gown was of rich ivory satin, with trimmings of rare old point lace, across the skirt and waist. The train was long, and the veil was also of old point lace, a family heirloom. The ornaments were diamonds and orange blossoms.

Miss Maud Leland of New York, gowned in pale pink, accompanied Miss Barret. The ushers were George Griswold, second, and Neil Betton, and the best man the bridegroom's brother, Calvin Knut of Washington. The ceremony was carried out with some interesting English innovations, including the signing of the marriage certificate and the distribution of satin ribbon favors among the guests by the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic P. Sands, very prettily attired. This was done before and during the reading of the service, accompanied by wedding music from the organ.

The wedding gifts were numerous and beautiful, many coming from relatives of the bride, who reside in England. There were also valuable remembrances from many residents of New York, who are Newport villa owners. Mrs. and Miss Barret being among the foremost in the social successes of the fashionable season here. At the reception, Mrs. Barret, exquisitely gowned in lilac, with diamond ornaments, assisted Mr. and Mrs. Knut, who left late in the afternoon on an extended wedding tour. Their home will be in Washington. Mrs. Knut is a most accomplished whip and cross-country rider.

A RECEIVER CASE WITHDRAWN.

The Suit Against the Elyton Company of Alabama Ended.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 23.—The complainant in the case of Dowdell vs. The Elyton Company, of his own motion dismissed that case in the City Court this morning, and a cause of two years' standing was at an end.

The Elyton Company was the successor of the Elyton Land Company, which founded Birmingham. The latter was capitalized at $200,000, and made enormous profits, of which $1,750,000 was issued to stockholders in bonds secured by notes for land sold. Two years ago the new company was created, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, and bonds to that amount were issued. The old bondholders got the new in exchange, and old stockholders ten shares for one. Dowdell, who had sold his bonds, resisted the transfer, and was sustained by the courts as to himself and other non-consenting stockholders, and then applied for a receiver. The application, fixed for to-day, resulted in a dismissal of the whole cause. This action would appear to settle all opposition to the transfer to the new company.

The solvency of the new company was never involved, as the properties transferred are worth $4,000,000, but the holders of the new bonds were affected, as their bonds might have been declared null and void. The new bonds are secured by the company's properties. The annual interest on them, due in January, is already provided.

Treasurer Farwell Heard From.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—A special dispatch to The Globe from Claremont, N. H., contains a letter from John L. Farwell, the missing Treasurer of the Sullivan Institution for Savings, dated San Remo, Italy, Nov. 30, in which he says his health is improving and that he hopes to be able to return. The communication gives a complete account of his Western loans, and expresses the writer's belief that with his health restored he will be able to recoup his losses sufficiently to meet all his obligations.

The County Wants the Farm.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 23.—State Attorney A. D. Frost has brought suit in the Circuit Court here to secure for Winnebago County the property of Richard Hersfall, who died in 1894, leaving one of the most valuable farms in the county, valued at $20,000, to English heirs. The suit is under the State law for the forfeiture of lands which would go to foreign heirs, and is the first of its kind on record here.

Nelson Morris's Escape.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Nelson Morris, the millionaire packer, and J. C. Bohart, a live stock commission man at the Union Stock Yards, were gored by a steer while passing through a cattle pen at the yards this morning. Both men were tossed against the fence, and Mr. Bohart had a shoulder dislocated. Mr. Morris escaped with slight bruises.

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BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday received an execution against the Tabernacle Baptist Church, at Tenth Street and Second Avenue, for $23,876 in favor of George T. Freeman on a judgment obtained on Dec. 5, 1895.

—JOHN YAVIS.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $1,090 against John Yavis, dealer in sponges, at 74 Pine Street, in favor of Samuel and Morris Vollman. When the Sheriff went to make a levy, Mr. Yavis claimed he had given a bill of sale of the business to Helen Samaritzer. He had been in business fourteen years.

—STANDARD DRUG COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Dunphy has taken charge of the place of business of the Standard Drug Company, at 219 Pearl Street, on four executions, aggregating about $900. The company was incorporated in March last with a capital stock of $10,000. E. F. Polx became President and William J. Andrus Secretary.

—THEODORE GREBE, CHRISTIAN SEIFARTH, BOGAMIL LASKI.—Judge O'Dwyer has appointed Edward Hogan, Jr., receiver for Theodore Grebe and Christian Seifarth, who had a liquor store at 13 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, on the application of Gumpert Seide, and also receiver for Bogamil Laski, manufacturer of sample cards, of 119 Leonard Street, on the application of Joseph Lewis.

—PERKINS & SEAVERUS.—Judgment for $75,700 was entered yesterday against Perkins & Seaverus, coal merchants, in favor of the Breckenridge Company, an English corporation mining coal in Kentucky, for balance claimed to be due on sales of coal, the firm having been selling agents of the company from 1886 to 1892. The matter has been in litigation for several years, and the judgment was taken on the referee's report.

—THE NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LUMBER COMPANY.—The New York and New Jersey Lumber Company of 186 Liberty Street made an assignment yesterday to Harwood R. Pool. The business was started in 1890 by Roberts, Case & Spring, and the present company was formed in January, 1894, under West Virginia laws, with a capital stock of $30,000. William H. De Camp of Athenia, N. J., was President, and Joseph D. Roberts Treasurer.

—HENRY MAERLENDER.—Henry Maerlender, manufacturer of furs and fur garments at 38 West Twenty-eighth Street, allowed judgments to be taken against him yesterday by Rabe & Keller, representing Marie B. Maerlender, his sister-in-law, for $6,019, money loaned by her to him. Mr. Maerlender has been in business since 1883, was formerly of Maerlender Brothers, and claimed $40,000 capital. He was previously located on Washington Place, and moved to 38 West Twenty-eighth Street last Spring, leasing the entire building.

—MINER & CO.—John Callahan has been appointed, by Justice Pryor, receiver for the firm of Miner & Co., electrical contractors at 1,237 Broadway, in a suit brought by Mortimer Norden, one of the partners, against Edwin D. Miner and Edward F. Gavin, the other two partners. They were all formerly connected with the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Mr. Miner being a son of Henry C. Miner, the theatrical manager. He started the present business in November, 1894. The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against the firm for $526, in favor of David S. Brown, Jr.

Out of Town.

—JAMES L. HAVEN & CO.—James L. Haven & Co., hardware and foundry manufacturers of Cincinnati, have assigned. The assets and liabilities are about $50,000.

—CHARLES FUCHS.—An order of Judge Lent of Westchester County was filed here yesterday, appointing A. J. Adams of Mt. Kisco receiver for Charles Fuchs, on the application of Franklin H. Kalbfleisch.

—W. T. RANDALL PAPER MILL COMPANY.—Suit was brought in the Circuit Court at Rockford, Ill., Tuesday, for the foreclosure of a trust deed on the property of the W. T. Randall Paper Mill Company, at Rockton, for $11,[illegible] and accrued interest for two years.

—W. H. MITCHELL COMPANY.—The W. H. Mitchell Company, dealers in wholesale millinery, Detroit, have filed a chattel mortgage running to the Union Trust Company as trustee for various creditors for $34,000. The assets are about $58,000. The stockholders of the company yesterday decided to go into voluntary liquidation and will wind up the business.

—EUGENE S. IVES.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment against ex-Senator Eugene S. Ives, for $1,500, in favor of John B. Sexton, for the amount due on a note dated Oct. 17, 1894, payable in four months. It was obtained on the ground that he is now a resident of Arizona, and it was stated that he was here on Dec. 16, on his way to Washington, D. C. The attachment was served on the Controller.

—PARSONS & PELLETER COMPANY.—The Parsons & Pelleter Company, the largest retail dry goods concern in Sioux City, Iowa, was closed yesterday under chattel mortgages, aggregating $91,533.05, to John V. Farwell & Co., and Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, The Farmers' Loan and

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—A Man of Honor—8:15.
BIJOU—The Gay Mr. Lightfoot—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Prince Karl—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Superba—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Good Thing—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Educated People—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Trilby—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Wife of Willoughby—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Fair—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
MURRAY HILL—True to Life—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11.
STAR—Merry Tramps—8:15.
WALLACK'S—The Middleman—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1896.

A CHANCE FOR USEFULNESS.

The members of the State Committee of the National Democratic Party residing in this city, together with a special committee of fifteen appointed for the purpose, are beginning the work of reorganizing the party here. A sub-committee has been appointed to prepare a plan of reorganization and another to ascertain the present strength of the party in New York and the best means of increasing it. All this has a certain interest and importance with relation to the future of National politics, but the course of what were known in the late campaign as the "Sound-Money Democrats" in that field will be determined by the conditions of the future as they may shape themselves. It is doubtless well for them, from their own political point of view, to perfect their organization and be prepared for such part in State and National politics as they may themselves called upon to play. But the meantime they may find an opportunity for usefulness and for gaining strength in the field of local action.

Pretty soon the people of this city will have submitted for their consideration the draft of a charter for the future metropolis of America, popularly known as "Greater New York." The adoption of such a charter in some form is likely to be the most important work of the State Legislature at the approaching session. If it shall be adopted it will doubtless take effect at the beginning of 1898, as the act providing for its preparation declares, and the municipal contest of 1897 will be for the Government of an imperial city on the Bay of New York of more than 3,000,000 people, the second city in size and importance in the world. For the first time full effect will be given to the provisions of the State Constitution which separate municipal from general elections, and that contest will be free from complication with the issues that enter into State and National politics. The sole purpose of this separation of elections was to promote the principle of non-partisanship in choosing the officers of City Government and in administering the affairs of municipalities, and on the successful application of that principle, as it is applied in every well-governed city in the world, depends our hope of good government in the American metropolis.

To secure that end it will be necessary for all the forces that can be banded together for sound principles and honest methods to work in harmony and to gain the support of all those citizens who desire good administration in the affairs that come nearest to their "homes and bosoms," regardless of the claims of party. Herein this organization of the National Democratic Party may find its first opportunity, in alliance with other local associations devoted to the cause of reform in municipal government, and such an alliance of forces may develop a power that will control the destinies of the Greater New York at its very birth.

There was no single factor in the National Democratic movement of the late campaign so potent as the reform organization already existing in the City of Brooklyn, and as an organized force it may almost be said to have been the National Democratic Party in this State. That organization has been from the first unequivocally and strongly committed to the principle of non-partisanship in the management of the affairs of cities. It has declared for it in all its platforms, and it was on a platform of which that was the cornerstone that EDWARD M. SHEPARD stood as a candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn before it was possible to disentangle a municipal election from party politics.

If the new organization in this county takes the ground that has long been held by the organization of the same party in Kings County, and invites support for the cause of absolute divorce between city government and party politics, in a year when sound municipal administration will be the sole issue before the people, it will strengthen itself for whatever good work it may find to do in a wider field thereafter. If all that it accomplished should be the bringing together of the forces of municipal reform and establishing the Government of the Greater New York upon sound fundamental principles, all the effort in its behalf would be amply justified, but it would be all the stronger for whatever career of usefulness might still be open before it.

TELL THE WHOLE STORY.

Mr. E. C. BENEDICT'S plain talk is salutary and of good example. But it doesn't go far enough. He tells us nothing new when he declares that the Legislature does business with corporations through the third house on the "stand-and-deliver principle." Give us names, dates, amounts, and the consideration for the payments. Rip the roof off the third house, smash its windows, raze its walls, and give us a look at its inmates.

Let the corporations make a clean breast of it, expose to public odium and the Grand Jury the highwaymen who have "held them up," and proclaim a like fate for the next man that attempts it. It would cost them some effort and some shame. It would create a great scandal and there would be a high old time. But it would break up the infamous business.

If the corporations don't like the third house, let them shut it up. It lives on their money. If Mr. BENEDICT'S corporations are assailed by the Albany buccaneers this Winter, we hope he will smite them with the two-handled sword of publicity and indictment.

"WELL, THE VICTORY IS WON."

So said Judge PHELPS at the New England dinner on Tuesday, and then proceeded to ask, first, how it was won, and, second, what we are going to do with it. Unquestionably it was won, as he said, "because in the great emergency party was forgotten in great measure," and the victory became "the victory of the best class of the American people." Rather it was a victory of the best sentiment of all classes of the American people, and that sentiment was so strong that not a few of those whose candidate was defeated shared it, and were not sorry for the result.

As to what we are going to do with the victory, Judge PHELPS was eloquent and sound, but not specific. He urged that, having "placed a man in the Presidential chair, not because he was a Republican," but "planted him on the Constitution and put into his hand the American flag, what we all have to do is to support him irrespective of party." Undoubtedly those who voted for Mr. McKINLEY, "not because he was a Republican," are bound to support him in carrying out the purposes they sought in voting for him. That is, he must have and will have absolute fidelity and cordial support from this class in all resistance to the debasement of the currency, the impairment of the National credit, or the unsettling of the gold standard. He will equally have loyal support in every effort to change that element in our currency system which has made mischief in the past and threatens it in the future—the perpetual legal-tender notes. And he will have support in every measure honestly intended and reasonably suited to enable the Government to fulfill, in letter and spirit, all its obligations. He has a right to expect this, does expect it, and knows that he will not be disappointed.

But—it is unfortunate that there is a "but"—so soon as Mr. McKINLEY becomes President, he will, his friends say, call Congress in extraordinary session to revise the tax laws, to consider and doubtless pass the bill that is now being prepared, and of which the Republican leader who has it in charge says that "protection will be the keynote." Is it the duty of those who supported Mr. McKINLEY, "not because he was a Republican," to support such a bill? We think not. More revenue is needed. No one denies that. It can be had without increasing the discrimination against the consumer which Mr. DINGLEY calls "protection," and of which the existing tariff gives far more than any tax law in any other civilized nation of the globe. We should advise no one in Congress to be captious about small changes or to stick at trifles. But if the Republicans openly seek to change the tariff to secure higher protection rather than more revenue, and ignore all means of raising revenue other than the tariff, they may honorably be left to do what they can by their own votes. It will be a partisan policy, for partisan ends, which cannot be supported by those who believe that more protection is mischievous and unjust.

And if, while pursuing this purely partisan policy, the Republicans, having the power, refuse to make the cut in expenditures which would wipe out a great part of the deficit, then they may properly be held responsible. For that they cannot claim and will not get "support irrespective of party."

THE RIGHT IDEA.

Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, in speaking of the Business Men's Convention to be held at Indianapolis on Jan. 12, to which he is a delegate, said: "The cry from the West and South is not without reason, and we want to see what can be done to suit all the people."

This is practical sense, and it is well that it comes from a prominent and influential business man of the East. The South and West have a genuine grievance based on our currency system established by law and which can be changed by law. That grievance lies in the lack of sound banking institutions in the more thinly settled and agricultural regions, able to give credit safely, i. e., in the ratio of actual resources. The politicians of a certain class have proposed for this grievance a remedy—inflation of the currency—which would make matters not better, but worse. It is the privilege and duty of the business men to propose a sound and effective remedy.

THE RESERVOIR AND THE LIBRARY.

The action of the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday makes the site of the reservoir facing and concealing Bryant Park itself a public park and vests the control of it in the Park Department. This is all that is done or could be done by the board. The removal of the reservoir is not committed either to the Aldermen or to the Park Board, but to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The statute authorizing the Aldermen to declare the site a public park authorizes the Department of Public Works to remove the reservoir whenever the Board of Estimate shall determine and declare that the public interests will be promoted by the removal. There can be little doubt that the Board of Estimate will speedily come to that conclusion. Even if the only use proposed to be made of the ground gained by the removal were an addition to the area of Bryant Park, there would be no opposition to the removal.

But there is another public object which may be promoted by the release to public uses of this land. This use need not destroy the addition of a considerable area to Bryant Park, nor a great addition to its attractiveness. The Park Department is authorized by a statute of last year to enter into a contract with the New York Public Library for the use and occupation of the land by that corporation for establishing and maintaining a free public library and reading room. This statute differs in its terms from the earlier statute granting the use of the land to the Tilden trust. In the earlier statute it was provided that the Park Department might enter into a contract with the Tilden trust "for the use and occupation of any building that may hereafter be erected" in pursuance of law in Bryant Park for the purpose of a library. The difference is significant. The earlier statute pretty evidently contemplated the erection of the library building at the public cost. The later gives the library merely the use of the land, at the discretion of the Park Department, and leaves it quite open at whose expense the building of the library is to be erected.

The question that now arises is worth the serious consideration of the citizens of New York. Shall the city build the library? Can it afford to do so in the present condition of the municipal finances? About the worthiness and the public value of the object to be attained we are, of course, all agreed, but there will be more dispute about the extent to which municipal aid to it can properly or safely be given. The grant of land for the use of the library, which will be acquiesced in by everybody, is of itself a liberal contribution by the city in what is undoubtedly the interest of the city itself. It is a question for the Trustees, however, whether, if they have to undertake the erection of the building, it would be to their advantage to accept the site offered to them rather than, for example, to undertake the extension for their uses of the Lenox Library.

There is one solution of the various questions thus raised which would commend itself to everybody. There are New Yorkers, known both for wealth and for public spirit, who could afford to complete the endowment of the city begun by ASTOR, LENOX, and TILDEN and continued by the city itself in its grant of a site. They could relieve the Trustees of their perplexities and earn the lasting gratitude of their fellow-citizens by offering to house the collections which the benefactions now available are sufficient only to provide.

DOUBLING McKINLEY WOOL TAXES.

We invite the attention of Republicans who have been saying that their party in Congress will pursue a "moderate" course in revising the tariff to the programme prepared by the National Wool Growers' Association and approved by other agricultural organizations. It is, briefly, that there shall be imposed on wool—now free of tax—duties twice as high as those of the McKinley tariff!

At the meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association in Washington last week there was approved a wool-tariff schedule, the substance of which appears in the following paragraphs:

"1. That we favor a bill imposing on merino wool and wools of mutton breeds of sheep, unwashed, 12 cents a pound; on other wools 8 cents a pound; double duty on all, if washed; treble, if scoured.

"2. That Australian wools and similar wools of light shrinkage in scouring, as shorn in native condition, shall in any other than ordinary condition of whole fleece be subject to double duty."

The bill or schedule embodying these provisions was accepted and supported by the Farmers' National Congress at Indianapolis and by the Ohio State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. Pointing to the Republican National platform, which says: "To wool we promise the most ample protection," Judge LAWRENCE, who represents the three associations, remarks that the provisions of the proposed schedule "constitute the lowest ultimatum of request of the wool growers of the United States," and "will give but very moderate protection."

The proposed doubling of the duties is not clearly indicated in the words of the schedule, which appear to impose a duty of only 12 cents a pound on clothing wool, as compared with the McKinley duty of 11 cents. The great increase is required by the provisions relating to "washed" and "skirted" wools. The imported wools of "mutton breeds of sheep," says The Boston Commercial Bulletin, a protectionist trade journal which is regarded as an authority concerning wool, "are all washed on the sheep's back, and consequently the duty really demanded on such wool is not 12 cents, but 24 cents." Moreover, all Australian wools, and, as a rule, the foreign merino wools, are not marketed until the fleeces have been "skirted." Therefore the duty actually demanded on imported merino wools is not 12 cents, but 24 cents on almost every variety. A large part of the coarse carpet wool imported from Asia is washed before it is sent to market, and therefore the duty on such wool would be 16 cents instead of 8 cents. Before comparing the proposed duties with those of the McKinley tariff, we quote the following from the protectionist trade journal mentioned above:

"As there are almost no foreign merino wools packed in whole fleeces 'as shorn,' as all foreign 'mutton' wools and many so-called 'carpet wools' are marketed washed, the specific duties mentioned in Judge LAWRENCE'S schedule, except in the case of unwashed carpet wools, would seldom or never apply.

"Three-quarters of the foreign wool clip, as at present marketed, would be subject to the double or treble rates. Judge LAWRENCE would have expressed his desire more simply by asking for an all-round ad valorem rate of 125 per cent. on wool. The Lawrence rate on Montevideo merino amounts to 160 per cent. ad valorem. On greasy Aleppo it is 85 per cent. An all-round rate of 125 per cent. on all wool would about split the difference.

"The schedule is intended to keep all unmanufactured foreign wool out of the country. For that purpose it would probably be effective. It would probably also prevent the manufacture here of those goods which cannot be made of such wools as are grown in this country."

The average duty on clothing wool in the last year of the McKinley tariff was 59¾ per cent.; upon the basis of the values in the fiscal year 1896 a duty of 24 cents would be equivalent to 150 per cent.!

The average McKinley duty on combing wool was 49.87 per cent.; a duty of 24 cents last year would have been equal to 114 per cent.

Under the McKinley tariff the duty on foreign wools which are the carpet manufacturer's raw material was 32¼ per cent. But under the schedule proposed by the Wool Growers' Association the duty (8 or 16 cents a pound) would range from 83 to 166 per cent.

All these wools are now free of duty. The association virtually demands that they shall be excluded from this country by law. When the duties on wool were removed the duties on woolen goods were reduced from an average of 97¼ per cent. to 47 per cent. The adoption of the Wool Growers' Association's duties on raw material would require an enormous "compensatory" increase of the tariff on goods. A proportional addition would probably make the duties on goods 150 per cent. instead of the McKinley rate of 97¼ per cent.

What do the manufacturers of woolens think of this proposed schedule? We have noticed no protest on their part. Are they ready to acquiesce in the proposition that clothing wool shall be taken from the free list and taxed at the rate of 150 per cent.? We do not assume that the Republican Party in Congress will accept LAWRENCE'S schedule this time, as they did in 1890, but it seems to us that the manufacturers have not given due attention to this matter.

BROWNJOHN AND THE ARCHBISHOP.

LONGFELLOW remarks of the death of the Duke of WELLINGTON that it "made all England tremble, And shake from shore to shore," or words to that effect. But really it could not have had so seismic an effect upon Great Britain as the cataclysm of BROWNJOHN at the confirmation of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England.

The actual earthquake of last week was merely premonitory of BROWNJOHN. That any human being should interrupt the confirmation of the Archbishop of Canterbury in any manner is a thing from which the well-regulated British imagination would recoil. But that it should be interrupted by objecting to the choice of the Primate, after the Bishops had supplicated guidance and then opened the Queen's letter, and found its suggestion to coincide with their illuminations, is beyond the bounds even of insanity. Of course, "when the Thing that Couldn't has occurred," as RUDYARD KIPLING has it, the affrighted Briton would take refuge in the hypothesis that the bold, bad man was a dissenter. But even this prop is knocked from under British faith in the order of nature by the discovery that the blasphemer BROWNJOHN is a regularly ordained clergyman of the Church of England. When this is established, there is nothing left for hope to build upon but the chance that he may at least be "Evangelical."

BROWNJOHN probably is Evangelical. No Anglo-Catholic would have interrupted the consecration of a cannibal. Most certainly no Broad Churchman would have interrupted the consecration of an Evolutionist, for the Broad Churchman is himself an ecclesiastical Evolutionist and proud of the title. BROWNJOHN must be an Evangelical, and an Evangelical and an Evolutionist are antipodean to each other.

Even so, it would be interesting to know what BROWNJOHN expected to do, except to free his mind. There is nothing in the office of consecration prohibiting the elevation of Evolutionists to the episcopate or even to the primacy. There is nothing in the articles denouncing the heresies "which some Evolutionists do vainly talk." To the best of our recollection DARWIN is not mentioned even in the homilies. The proper grounds for objecting to a Bishop are that he is not "godly" and that he is not "well learned." It is not axiomatic that godliness is inconsistent with Evolutionism, and, as for the other things, there are persons who would maintain that an archiepiscopal Evolutionist was too well learned to be an Archbishop. It was plain beforehand that the Archbishop of York would not entertain the protest, and why did the rash BROWNJOHN commit professional suicide by making it? There is no congregation under the oversight either of York or of Canterbury that will dare to harbor him. The Archbishops may connive at the existence of Low Churchmen, but of none so low as he. There is nothing for the wretched man to do but to leave the island he has convulsed, betake himself to "the empire's furthest rim," change his name and calling, and expiate in a lifetime of obscurity the moment of riotous joy which thrilled him in the Church of St. Mary Le Bow, when he defied the Archbishop of Canterbury, Metropolitan and Primate of All England, and called him an Evolutionist.

During the recent canvass some of the rasher Bryanite speakers denounced the Clearing Houses of the larger cities as "monopolies," as "bankers' trusts," and as parts of the conspiracy to "corner money." We cannot think that many voters were ignorant enough to believe these things, but prejudice was probably excited by them. The part of the Chicago Clearing House in the situation created by the failure of the National Bank of Illinois is therefore worth notice. That failure involved credits of over $11,000,000. It was wholly unexpected by the general public and was calculated to cause serious panic. But the Associated Banks of the Clearing House were able instantly to offer advances of 75 per cent. on all claims and thus to prove that no ruinous loss to any one would ensue. How well they were prepared to do this is shown by the report of the condition of fourteen of them on the 17th of December. Since Oct. 6 they had strengthened their cash reserve by over ten millions, and held fully twice as much as the law requires. Here was "combination," plainly, and for mutual interests, but it was not a combination to repress competition, and the interests advanced were those of the whole community.

To those Republican office-mongers in the House who voted to suppress the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission we commend the simple statement made by one, the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, five years ago which is even more plainly true now than it then was: "Civil service reform has come to stay."

The principal difference between the bill providing for a new Hall of Records which has been framed for the private association working for such a structure and the act passed by the Legislature so long ago as 1888 appears to be that it puts the task of securing a site and causing the building to be erected thereon upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment instead of a special commission consisting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the County Clerk, Register, and Surrogate. The provisions relating to the location and character and purpose of the structure are substantially identical. The old act has been variously amended, but is still in force, though as it now stands it authorizes a building which might accommodate other municipal offices and departments besides those of the County Clerk, Register, and Surrogate, with their important records. It is doubtless better to restrict the Record Building to the uses first contemplated and now reverted to, and it is to be hoped that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will encounter less difficulty in dealing with the problem than the commission which has been so many times baffled in its efforts in the past.

There was a fine old flavor of antediluvian rhetoric in the remarks of Senator MORGAN of Alabama on the Pacific railroads. He called the proceedings of the corporations "a saturnalia" and a labyrinth and the corporations themselves a "Gorgon of monopoly." These flowers of speech are very ancient and recall the Bungstarter school of oratory in a singularly touching way. It must be twenty years since any Senator has called anything a saturnalia. Of course, what Senator MORGAN really meant was a holocaust, but the difference does not signify.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An order issued by the Secretary of War, prohibiting the use by employes of the department of calendars, pamphlets, or books containing advertisements, went into effect on Tuesday. This order will necessitate the abandonment of many official guides of various sorts that have been found of much convenience in the past, and the clerks are wondering why the command was given.

—A French statistician has been measuring what he calls "the distance traveled by the eye in reading." The lines in an ordinary Parisian newspaper, he says, would reach about 1,100 yards if placed end to end, while those of the average novel would extend twice that distance. These figures are doubtless correct enough in a way, but it is more than a little absurd to say that the eye "travels" as far as the objects it beholds are from one another. Seeing is done inside the pupil, not out of it, and all the motion required for perusing a big book would probably not amount to more than a few feet.

—For the purpose of stimulating public interest in his wares, an enterprising Chicago merchant placed in his store window last week a big yellow pumpkin, and offered $50 to the customer who guessed nearest to the number of seeds the vegetable contained. As a guarantee of good faith, the prize, in shining gold pieces, was placed on the pumpkin, and the guessing went on with satisfactory briskness. Sunday night, somebody who obviously distrusted his powers of divination, adopted a simpler method of winning the offered money. It succeeded perfectly, and next morning a shattered pane of plate glass allowed the chill lake breezes to enter by the big hole out of which the yellow eagles had taken flight. The thief did not go to the trouble of leaving any expression of opinion as to the number of seeds in the pumpkin, and it is not worth anybody's while to investigate that matter now, so it will probably never be known.

—People familiar with the conditions under which the world is supplied with rubber say there is reason to fear that the destruction of the trees producing this precious substance is proceeding at a rate which may have disastrous consequences in the near future. That the price of the raw gum has not advanced more rapidly than it has in the last few years is due, they say, not to an intelligent cultivation and multiplication of the rubber trees, but to the complete lack of foresight that characterizes the inhabitants of the South American forests. The sudden vogue of bicycles and the universal use of electricity have vastly increased the demand for rubber, and so far the demand has been met without trouble, but the present chief source of supply is limited, and unless new ones are found, or new methods are adopted, several great industries may soon be seriously embarrassed. Rubber is a substance as nearly unique and as difficult to replace as is known to men. Fortunately, however, it is produced by more than one plant, and the utilization of new species has already begun. None of them compares with two found in the valley of the Amazon, but commercially important quantities of the gum come from each of a dozen plants growing in almost as many tropical lands. The Landophilia, a climbing vine of Central Africa, seems to be most likely of them all to take the place of the Brazilian trees if the latter are doomed to extinction.

PERSONAL.

—The speakers at the dinner to be held in Boston Saturday evening by the New England Free Trade League will be OSBORNE HOWES, HENRY L. HIGGINSON, N. G. OSBORN, and Gen. S. B. BUCKNER.

—SARAH BERNHARDT, in enumerating her claims to fame, puts much emphasis on the assertion that five months ago she refused an offer of 1,000,000f. for a short series of performances in Germany. She does not attempt the impossible task of explaining what merit there was in this.

—Now that two WEYLERS instead of one have "taken the field" in Cuba, the patriots should be able at last to gain a foothold on the coast. Of course, it will be necessary to give young WEYLER a command of some sort, and that will make a second division of the Spanish army against which the rebels will be obliged to take few or no precautions.

—Col. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON was seventy-three years old on Tuesday, and his many friends in Boston and out of it will be glad to know that he has now so nearly recovered from the serious illness that afflicted him on his last birthday anniversary, and for months afterward, as to be able to follow his usual pursuits. His tall figure and kindly face are again to be seen daily in Harvard Square, where he walks with as much vigor as ever.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Their Peculiarity Lost.

From The Chicago Post.

The report from Milwaukee that the Odd Fellows had been slow with their dues is in the nature of an indication that there is nothing odd about them.

A Half Truth.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

A Pittsburg contemporary says that the "long and short" men are still operating in Chicago. This is only half true; almost everybody who is operating here nowadays is "short."

Merchants and Business Men.

From The Boston Herald.

Bishop Lawrence's remark that Boston must look out lest her merchants become mere business men, marks a fine distinction with a difference that is too frequently lost sight of nowadays.

Ought to be If Not.

From The Boston Journal.

The report that Governor-elect Black of New York has determined upon the appointment of a notorious lobbyist as Superintendent of the Department of Insurance ought to be false if it is not.

Socialists in Massachusetts.

From The Boston Herald.

Illinois, particularly in the vicinity of Chicago, is popularly reckoned a hotbed of Socialism, and yet it appears from the official returns that the Socialist ticket received twice as many votes here in Massachusetts as in Illinois.

Plays First Tried on Chicago.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Every year sees an improvement of Chicago from the standpoint of theatrical business. The new play produced Saturday night is the fifth "first production" since Sept. 1. There was a time when no manager would dare bring an entertainment here until it had upon it the stamp of Eastern success.

The New Round-Trip Ticket.

From The Chicago Post.

It only takes a brief glance at the new form of round-trip railway ticket now under discussion to convince a man that when he wants one he would better begin getting it a week or two before he wishes to start on his journey, so that he may have time to get all the necessary witnesses and attend to all the other details.

Bugs and Mortgages.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Senator Strother opposes hiring a State entomologist for the benefit of the fruit growers of the State, because "mortgages prey on homes worse than bugs do on fruit trees." As a general thing in Georgia mortgages do not bear very heavily on homes. What we mean by that is, the percentage of homes that are mortgaged is not overwhelmingly large. As a rule Georgia farmers are in a fairly prosperous condition.

Georgia Vaunteth Itself.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Georgia can raise better hogs and cattle than the West; better turnips than Nova Scotia, and at least equals Maryland in terrapin and oysters. Her fish supply is superb along the coast and in the water courses of the inland. Experts say that she has a gold belt superior to that of the Pacific States. Her possum and 'taters cannot be surpassed. Her peaches do not challenge those of California or Delaware, but easily take first rank, and if her Indian peach were revived there would be no kind of comparison.

Statesmen.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) American.

It is hard to tell just now whether or not we have as great statesmen as formerly, or whether statesmanship is really declining. Time throws a glamour over all things—has a magnifying effect, in fact. Looking back, Calhoun, Clay, Benton, and Hayne loom larger for the veiling blue enveloping them. We were young then, and Andrew Johnson, Meredith P. Gentry, William T. Haskell, and Gustavus A. Henry were the men who made an impression on our minds first—and they have grown no less in stature as the years rolled by. But if they lived now, would we regard them as being giants? Were they not considered ordinary men by the grown-up people of their day—just ordinary statesmen with the power of working themselves cleverly into office?

No Rock-Bound Coast.

From The Boston Post.

It was 276 years ago Dec. 22 that, according to the late Mrs. Hemans—

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast

and the much-abused Pilgrims hove to off the Gurnet and landed in Plymouth Bay. The imagination of the poetess stood her in good service, for while there is little doubt that "the breaking waves dashed high," the "stern and rock-bound coast" was conspicuous by its absence, for a more sandy stretch of shore than this particular locality cannot be found this side of Cape Cod.

The Madison Avenue Railroad.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I hope it is not improper to beg the use of your columns for a caution to owners of property on Madison Avenue regarding the "consent" offered for their signature by the street railroad company.

They are asked to consent to the operation of the road "by an underground current of electricity, compressed air motor, or of any mechanical power other than locomotive steam power and the overhead trolley system of electric traction."

This opens the door too wide, although the company may not intend to. Within a year I have seen in Paris, right by the Arc de Triomphe, a motor with cars attached, which I think I was told did not run by steam, but which was fully as objectionable as if it did; and it is entirely probable that such a wholesale consent would let in that or other objectionable motors whose economy might tempt the company. MADISON AVENUE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1896.

As an Aid to the Drama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to your question, I wish to state that one of the most gratifying achievements in New York journalism is the Sunday supplement of your journal, in which you so ably review, in an admirably critical way, the events of the current stage, its plays, and its people. The theatre at large is so beset with a heterogeneous mass of entertainments that it is gratifying to those who have the best interests of the stage at heart to know that there are discriminating newspapers and critics who subserve in their attention to the stage the best interests of the drama. The corrective quality of an intelligent analysis of plays and criticism of acting is always a good spur to achievement. This is the case with several New York journals, but it is eminently reflected in the admirable supplement of the Sunday TIMES.

DANIEL FROHMAN.

The Lyceum Theatre, New York, Dec. 17, 1896.

Lost a Reward Demanding More.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

John Becker of Evanston found a watch in the street in that city last August which was valued at $150. He advertised it, but received no replies, and several days ago took it to Ullrich's jewelry store in Evanston for repairs. The latter gave the number to the police, who found that the watch belonged to Rollin A. Keyes of Kenilworth. Mr. Keyes was about to tender Becker a reward of $25, when the latter demanded $50. Mr. Keyes tried to arrange a conference with Becker at the police station, but the latter was obdurate. The owner of the watch thereupon recovered it with a writ of replevin and Becker was left entirely out in the cold.

Judges Refuse to Pay Income Tax.

From The Boston Herald.

It appears that the Judges of our State courts have lately been refusing to pay the taxes levied by local assessors on their incomes as Judges, taking the ground that the bill of rights and the Constitutional proviso provide that their salaries shall not be diminished during their term of office. Two of the Judges of our Supreme Court are said to be thus standing on what they conceive to be their rights, and the embarrassing thing about it is that the Judges cannot pass upon the question involved, because it concerns them personally. There is not much question that they are right, however.

Encouraging for Good Journalism.

From The Independent, Dec. 17.

The progress THE NEW YORK TIMES is making in all directions is encouraging for good journalism. To say nothing of the extra editions, its regular issues have risen in standard merit. It is particularly encouraging that as soon as the new management began to tell on the journal its circulation improved, and has risen, we understand, one-third during the past three months. We would like to say a good word for a morning paper that sticks to its motto, "all the news that's fit to print."

Maybe Mabee Will Get It.

From The Oswego Palladium.

Mr. John Mabee of Merwin, Bates County, Mo., writes to Surrogate Mead inquiring regarding an estate valued at $3,000,000 left to the Mabee family in Oswego County. Mr. Mabee desires the Surrogate to kindly get the money for him, but does not give any other particulars regarding the fortune. He volunteered the information, however, that his grandfather's name was David Mabee and his father's John Mabee, which, he says, was also given to himself.

THE PILGRIM AND THE CAVALIER.

C. B. Botsford in The Boston Herald.

The Pilgrim and the Cavalier
A complex theme present;
The latter an adventurer came,
The first divinely sent.

True, grains of wheat were in the chaff
That floated o'er the sea
And touched the virgin soil and proved
The seed of liberty.

Yet the Plantation was oppressed
By indolence and strife;
Contention, anarchy, and want
Endangered very life.

But Christian faith and holy hands
Unfurled the Pilgrim sail,
And winds adverse had sent adrift
The chaff freed by the flail.

Intolerant the Cavalier,
And merciless as brave;
Aristocrat and royalist,
Proud owner of the slave.

Much like the Puritan, indeed,
Whom he could not endure;
In absence of another creed
He only felt secure.

The remnant chaff was soon sea-blown
From out the Plymouth field,
Where tolerance of liberty
Was the auspicious yield.

The Pilgrim and the Cavalier!
A contrast strong afford—
One by the King of England sent;
The other by the Lord.

ADA REHAN AS BEATRICE

SHAKESPEARE'S "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING" AT DALY'S.

The Pictorial Accessories Rich and Fine—New Arrangement of the Play—The Acting.

The comedy called "Much Ado About Nothing" has been revived at Daly's Theatre with rich pictorial accessories, and Miss Rehan has acted Beatrice for the first time, thus rather tardily adding to her repertory a rôle she might have been expected to take up in the time of her first memorable triumph in a Shakespeare play as Katharine the Shrew.

Mr. Daly has entirely rearranged the text of the play, of which, however, he omits little or nothing that has not customarily been omitted in other stage versions. Indeed, he uses some passages that have not often been spoken in our day. Nor are there any interpolations not sanctioned by venerable theatrical usage, if not by the Shakespearean scholars, unless it be in the iteration of "Kill Claudio," in the climax of Act IV., and Benedick's utterances, "By those bright eyes, I will!" and "As I live, I will!" These, it is likely, also have been used before, and they are useful in heightening the effect of a powerful and moving scene, and therefore justified by expediency.

The hostility of critics, especially of inexperienced critics, to the editing of ancient masterworks for the stage is a newly grown spirit. Shakespeare's text, especially, has been cut and transposed and augmented in acting versions from time immemorial. From the Restoration until the beginning of the present century very few of his plays were ever acted except in a badly mutilated form. Indeed, Cibber's "Richard III." still survives, and Garrick's "Romeo and Juliet" is the stage version most frequently acted.

The objections now most frequently made to edited stage versions are made in a peevish and ignorant spirit, and by persons who have little scholarship of any sort. There are, however, a few critics of distinction who demand the restoration of a pure and full text, and a revival of what they call the Shakespearean manner. This is equivalent to demanding the resurrection of Elizabethan audiences, and the roofless, sceneless theatres of the sixteenth century. Moreover, almost side by side with these stand another set of complainers who are demanding, with some good show of reason, the elimination from Shakespeare's dialogue of all the obsolete badinage and those set speeches which disturb the dramatic continuity.

The wise theatre manager heeds all these quibblers not at all. He consults his own tates, and those of his public, in reviving masterworks and conducting his business generally. Mr. Daly's production of this buoyant comedy, with its singularly brutal strain of positive tragedy, is marked by sound and scholarlike taste, in a literary as well as in a dramatic sense. In his revision of the text he seems to have gone back as far as the Quarto print of the play (1600)—the date of the first performance is generally supposed to have been 1599—for in that the name of Innogen, wife of Leonato, appeared at the beginning of the first scene. She said and did nothing, and was not again mentioned. The editors of the First Folio, (1623,) who seem to have derived their text directly from the Quarto, dropped her name. The commentators have decided that Shakespeare intended to introduce Hero's mother in his play, but changed his mind, and that her name was a misprint of Innogen.

The lady, handsome and speechless, appears in the first scene of "Much Ado" at Daly's for the first time in the memory of man, and she is greatly caressed by her elderly husband when Benedick makes his coarse jest about Hero's origin. She will serve no other purpose than to excite some little discussion.

So, also, will the transposition of scenes in Act I. excite discussion, the breaking of the Messenger's talk into two halves, for the sake of giving Beatrice a separate and showy entrance, the delay of her first encounter with Benedick, the representation of the fooling of Benedick, and the cajolery of Beatrice, without an intermission, and the almost immediate reappearance of Benedick after he has suddenly made up his mind to become a wooer, shaved, perfumed, and melancholy, and the placing of the examination of the culprits by Dogberry, and the watch in the public square at night. But these are trifles.

The production is rich in a pictorial way, as has been said. Imagination and good taste are evinced in every scene, and the dramatic quality is always good, and often excellent. The first picture is an open room or vestibule in Leonato's house, giving upon a terrace which overlooks Messina whose towers and roofs are seen under the changing lights of Summer day and moonlit night; the second, a mediæval garden, full of poetic fancy; the third a street scene, with massive buildings and a fine perspective; the fourth, the church, with the choir loft and altar, and the chapels in perspective, and the fifth again the garden.

The new "business" is ingenious and fanciful, and always interesting. Months of study have been devoted to the production. The dresses are copies of those made in Paris for the Odéon production of this comedy, and all are beautiful and becoming. The incidental music belongs to the era, and is well rendered. "Sigh No More" is sung to an accompaniment of lutes, and a picturesque dance of gypsies. An ancient hymn is sung by boys in the church. The tomb scene and the elegy, are omitted.

The acting is all intelligent, and comparatively few errors were made by nervous or careless players last night. These few are not likely to be repeated, and the rather slow tempo of the opening scenes is sure to be accelerated.

Miss Rehan's Beatrice has all the archness and piquancy in the lighter scenes that might have been expected of it, and all the vocal eloquence, plastic grace, and personal charm. Yet it has little of the sweetness and daintiness of Miss Terry's familiar portrayal. It is conceived in a different spirit and toned in a vastly different key. Its variety of mood and tone is extraordinary, and in this respect it may be accounted the best Shakespearean portrayal Miss Rehan has yet given. She makes Beatrice a veritable shrew in the beginning, and though she is joyous and buoyant when Benedick is not by, she encounters him with the scorn of Katharine, and lends to her badinage a sharpness that might well induce him to avoid her. In the scene of Hero's betrothal, her acting is particularly rich in detail of "business" and verbal emphasis, and her banter with the Prince, and sudden change of mood at "No, sure, my lord, my mother cried," are more effective, and more suggestive of the depth of her nature than any other Beatrice we remember has made them. In the soliloquy after the ruse of Hero and Ursula, she sounds a note of deep feeling, while in the vehemence of her passion in the church scene, and the intensity of her "Kill Claudio" exhibit her talent in a new and strong light. She makes Beatrice a woman of a complex, almost bewildering character, but not the less natural on that account, and, except for some few blemishes that will soon disappear, her portrayal is a noteworthy work of dramatic art.

Mr. Richman is a youthful, manly, and pleasing Benedick, scarcely comprehending all sides of the character, but serving well as a foil to Miss Rehan's Beatrice. Mr. Craig plays Claudio with fervor and grace, and Miss McIntosh is a sweet Hero, and touching in the scene of her denunciation. Mr. Herbert's portrayal of the sinister John is the very embodiment of craft and jealousy, and Mr. Clarke's Leonato has dignity, geniality, force, and pathos. Mrs. Gilbert is a quaint figure, and most serviceable dramatically, as Ursula, now transformed into an elderly gentlewoman:

Don Pedro	Herbert Gresham
Don John	Sidney Herbert
Claudio	John Craig
Benedick	Charles Richman
Leonato	George Clarke
Antonio	Tyrone Power
Borachio	William Hazeltine
Conrade	Hobart Bosworth
Balthasar	Neil McCay
A messenger	Frederick Truesdell
Friar Francis	Edwin Varrey
Dogberry	William Griffiths
Verges	William Sampson
Seacoal	Dean Pratt
Oatcake	Robert Shepherd
Sexton	George Lesoir
Beatrice	Ada Rehan
Hero	Nancy McIntosh
Ursula	Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Margaret	Marie St. John
Innogen	Miss Mathewar

"FAUST" AT THE OPERA.

Gounod's Popular Work Sung Once Again at the Metropolitan.

The frequency with which Gounod's "Faust" is repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House suggests the question whether it is destined to immortality. But it is pretty generally conceded that all the immortal music ultimately dies of old age. Another solution of the longevity of "Faust" may perhaps be found in the undeniable fact that people love best to hear the tunes which they know. This does not mean that "Faust" is not worthy of its vogue, for surely there is no work which contains more of the elements of popular success than it does, while certain parts of it, such as the garden scene, are genuine inspirations. It is a privilege to hear such music sung as it was last night. Emma Eames is a very lovely Marguerite. In appearance and manner she fits Gounod's rôle to perfection, and she sings the music beautifully, albeit the breadth of her voice reveals the richness of a fuller womanhood than that of Marguerite. Her vocal work last night was superb.

It is altogether too late in the history of art to say anything about the Faust of M. Jean de Reszke or the Mephistopheles of his brother. The famous basso is the premier of the two in this opera because he has the better part and is especially qualified for its interpretation; but Jean de Reszke is the best Faust on the stage for all that. M. Lassalle was once more the Valentine and Mme. Mantelli sang Siebel. The indefatigable Mlle. Bauermeister, who can sing pretty much any part except the dragon in "Siegfried," had her customary sport with the little rôle of Martha. The performance as a whole was full of warmth and poetry and was one of the best of the season.

MRS. GILBERT'S SPECTACLES.

Found in a Silver Case, the Gift of the Late James Lewis.

A pair of gold-mounted spectacles in a silver case was lost on Tuesday morning by Mrs. G. H. Gilbert of Augustin Daly's Company. Mrs. Gilbert promptly advertised her loss and the glasses were returned to her last night, at the theatre, by a young man, who refused to receive any reward further than an invitation to see the performance of "Much Ado About Nothing." Mrs. Gilbert, who was delighted to receive the glasses back, said that the silver case was a gift from the late James Lewis, who presented it to her some time previous to his death, and that she valued it very highly. The case, which was slightly damaged, evidently by being stepped on, was picked up on Amsterdam Avenue, betwen Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets. The finder refused to give his name.

EARL RUSSELL'S HOUSE BURNED

The Fire Was Without Doubt of Incendiary Origin.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The residence of Earl Russell, at Maidenhead, on the Thames, was burned to the ground this morning. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin, as Earl Russell has recently received several menacing letters, some of them threatening him with personal injury and others threatening the burning of his property.

There is no doubt that the fire is one of the results of the action for criminal libel brought by Earl Russell against his mother-in-law, Lady Scott, and others, which is now under adjournment because of the death of Frederick Kast, one of the defendants, and the illness of Lady Scott.

Death of Georg von Bunsen.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Georg von Bunsen, who was prominent for many years in the German Reichstag, died yesterday in this city.

Georg von Bunsen was the fourth son of the distinguished German philosopher and diplomatist, Christian Karl Josias von Bunsen. He was born at Rome Nov. 7, 1824, and studied philosophy and history in Berlin and Bonn. He lived several years in England and was a deep student in English political affairs. He began his political career in Germany in 1862, when he was elected to the Prussian House of Representatives. He continued a member of that body until 1879. In 1867 he became a member of the German Reichstag, and was conspicuous as a leader of the National Liberal Party, though he seldom made public speeches. He was distinguished in private life for his many philanthropic and industrial enterprises.

The Cardinals Addressed.

ROME, Dec. 23.—The Pope received the Sacred College of Cardinals this morning and expressed to them his good wishes for the new year. His Holiness delivered an address to the Cardinals, in which he reviewed the political situation at home and abroad, and deplored the situation of the Papacy in Italy. The Pope also said that his intentions in the matter of having made overtures to King Menelek of Abyssinia with a view of obtaining the release of the Italian soldiers who were held by the Abyssinian King as prisoners of war, had been misrepresented.

Both Duelists Badly Wounded.

STUTTGART, Dec. 23.—A duel resulting in the serious wounding of both combatants was fought yesterday near this city between Baron Wangenheim, ex-Secretary of the German Legation at Copenhagen, and Count Uxkull Gyllenband. The wounds of both combatants were so severe as to render necessary their removal to a hospital.

The Queen Writing Her Biography.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The St. James's Gazette says the Queen will personally dictate and revise a biography of her Majesty, which will appear in 1897. The work will tell the story of the longest reign in the history of England as the Queen herself regards it.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Carmen" will be presented in New Haven Jan. 11 by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Calvé and Marie Engel will be in the cast.

—Sousa's first concert in Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening will present two artists new to New York—Elizabeth Northrop, soprano, and Miss Martina Johnstone, violiniste.

—"Educated People" will be played for the last time at the Irving Place Theatre to-night. "The Spendthrift" will be produced to-morrow as an extra holiday attraction.

—The last performance of "Rosemary" will be given at the Empire Theatre Saturday night. This will be the last time that John Drew and Maud Adams will be seen together in New York.

—"A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be presented at the Carnegie Lyceum by the class of '95 of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., Jan. 2. The performance is for the benefit of a much-needed academic building.

—Florence Wallack Sewall, a granddaughter of Lester Wallack, will make her first appearance on the stage in Margaret Mather's production of "Cymbeline," at Wallack's Theatre, next month. Miss Sewall is a graceful, pretty girl of seventeen, and bears a striking resemblance to her grandfather.

—Mrs. John Drew, Sr., and Mr. John Drew, Jr., were passengers on the steamship Havel, that arrived here on Tuesday from Bremen. Mrs. Drew, Sr., went abroad last September with her daughter-in-law for the purpose of placing her granddaughter in a school at Paris. Her return at this time has no theatrical significance.

—A musical comedy entitled "Dorcas," by Henry and Edward Paulton, authors of "Erminie," will be presented at the Olympia Theatre Dec. 28. The cast will include Eva Davenport, Marion Maillard, William Broderick, Charles Bassett, Neil O'Brien, and Drew Donaldson. Mr. Hammerstein says that the production will be handsomely mounted.

—Edward Terry, the famous London character actor and creator of the rôle of Dick Phenyll, in "Sweet Lavender," is negotiating with Charles Frohman for a tour in this country next season. Mr. Frohman said Tuesday night that nothing definite had been settled regarding the advent of Mr. Terry's company here, but that if he completed arrangements at all, it would be with the intention of bringing Mr. Terry here for with season. Mr. Terry is at present having a successful run with "Love in Idleness," at his London theatre, but has announced his intention to come to America next Spring, probably to survey the field.

HAD HIS BROTHER ARRESTED.

William B. Riker, Formerly a Druggist, Trying to Recover $156,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 23.—Andrew J. Riker of Maplewood was committed to jail to-day at that place in default of $6,000 bail. He is accused by his brother, William B. Riker, formerly a druggist doing business at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York, but now living in retirement at East Portchester, Conn., with fraudulently retaining possession of an estate aggregating $156,000, conveyed to him in trust by the complainant.

The property represents $6,000 in money, a dwelling at 122 West Seventy-fourth Street, and the William B. Riker drug store, at 353 Sixth Avenue, New York.

William B. Riker was formerly the head of the wholesale and retail drug business that is still carried on under the old firm name. About ten years ago he retired from the trade, turning over the big establishment to his son, William H. Riker. The successor failed five years ago, and the business was sold to other parties.

In his complaint William B. Riker sets forth that advancing age and ill-health led him to employ his brother, Andrew J. Riker, to look after his property and financial interests. The money and real estate was transferred by a deed of trust on the condition of its return on the demand of William B. Riker or his assigns. That was a year and two months ago. On Nov. 19 last William B. Riker made a written demand upon his brother for the return of the property. The complainant states that his brother not only ignored this order, but claimed to own the estate outright, alleging it was transferred to him for a consideration of $2.

Andrew J. Riker has resided with his son in Maplewood for a number of years and is well known and highly respected. He is sixty-five years of age. Friends of the brothers endeavored to bring about an amicable settlement of the case last night, but their efforts were in vain. Andrew J. Riker declares that he will never relinquish his absolute claim to the estate involved.

The affidavits in the case will be forwarded to-day to Prosecutor Crane for presentation to the Grand Jury.

William B. Riker and his son, William H. Riker, have been staying at the Astor House, in this city, for the last three days, seeking to recover the fortune for which Andrew J. Riker has been arrested on the technical charge of embezzling. Their attorney is Howard P. Oakie. William B. Riker is a broken old man of about seventy years. He was visibly affected when interviewed in his room last night by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"Andrew J. Riker is my own brother," he said, "but this was the only way—the last resort. I need my money for my son. My son failed in business because of a great expense in enlarging the establishment, and an unfortunate mania for speculating in real estate. I gave him $71,000, which was all lost. Then it became necessary to transfer the rest of my money and property—there was in all $26,000 in cash and $150,000 in real estate—to my brother, in order to prevent seizure by my son's creditors. Now I wish to establish my son in business again. I have demanded of my brother my money and property many times during the last month. But he is a stubborn man. His argument is that he is protecting me against my own son.

"It was a very hard thing to have him arrested. It has caused much bitterness. But I hope he will relent. I hope this can be settled out of court."

May Have to Lose His Feet.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Dec. 25.—Thomas Keighty, a canalboat Captain, entered the cabin of his boat in an intoxicated condition last night, and, sitting down by the stove, soon fell asleep. The hot stove consumed his shoes, and, burning into the flesh, aroused him from his drunken stupor. His feet were so badly burned that they may have to be amputated. A physician treated the burns, but Keightly will be taken to the Trenton Hospital for further care.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah is at the Plaza.

—Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington is at the Hoffman.

—Commander B. F. Tilley, United States Navy, is at the Grand.

—The Rev. Dr. J. M. Coit of Concord, N. H., is at the Clarendon.

—James W. Owens of Annapolis and Louis A. Fisk of Chicago are at the Park Avenue.

—Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento and W. R. Stowell of Pittsburg are at the Gilsey.

—George N. Bartlett of Washington and H. C. Leeds of Boston are at the Cambridge.

—Amos T. French of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and F. R. Child of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Brevoort.

—W. W. Fenner of Savannah, A. S. Tingley of Philadelphia, and W. S. Brown of Chicago are at the Metropole.

—Alfred M. Coats of Providence, H. M. Duncan of Philadelphia, George F. Jones of Baltimore are at the Windsor.

—Col. William G. Rice of the United States Civil Service Commission, and R. W. Irwin of Tokio, Japan, are at the Holland.

—D. J. Baker of Boston, B. H. Yard of Philadelphia, John Forbes of Omaha, and Edward G. Cox of Albany are at the Imperial.

—H. H. Douglas, F. M. Harrison, E. P. Jewett, and S. A. Cushing of Boston, and J. P. James of Albany are at the Grand Union.

—G. de Weckherlin, Minister for the Netherlands at Washington, and Senator H. C. Hansbrough of North Dakota are at the Everett.

—Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and ex-Congressman Frank Jones of New Hampshire are at the Manhattan.

—Addison Moore of St. Paul, James Martin of Philadelphia, George C. Stewart of Washington, and Richard G. Horan of Pittsburg are at the Astor.

—George Ross of Richmond, Va.; A. H. Postel of Philadelphia, G. D. Lane of Boston, and Edward A. Simons of Richmond, Va., are at the Marlborough.

—Senator Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania, Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, Governor-elect Frank S. Black of Troy, and Edward L. Pierce of Boston are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Lockport, N. Y.; Assemblyman J. M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, Col. Ashley W. Cole of Albany, and James A. Dumont, Inspector General of Steam Vessels, are at the Murray Hill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—D. D. Briggs, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.—J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits, 120 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

—Cohen, E., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; B. W. Cohen, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Cohen, M. & Son, Petersburg, Va.—C. Cohen, dry goods, 394 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

—Kirschbaum, A. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Mann, Waldman & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. S. Mann, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

—Mann, Waldman & Co., Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.—E. Pifferling, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Rose, A., Vicksburg, Miss.; dry goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

—Strouse Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; I. H. Strouse, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Wasserman Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Wasserman, millinery; Hoffman House.

White, R. H. & Co., Boston, Mass.—F. A. Gordon, dress goods, 70 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS St. Louis, Randle, from New York, arr. at Southampton at 11.35 P. M. Dec. 23.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. William Wallace.

Dr. William Wallace, for many years a prominent physician of Brooklyn, died at his residence, 183 Congress Street, Tuesday evening.

Dr. Wallace was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1835. He studied at Rothesay, Scotland, and at Foyle College in Londonderry. He began the study of medicine in Edinburgh in 1851, and was graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons in 1856 and the Royal College of Physicians in 1860. During 1855 he acted as Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Navy in the Russian war. After the completion of his medical course he was a surgeon on the Cunard steamers for several years.

In 1864 Dr. Wallace began his private practice in Brooklyn. Three years later he married Miss Ellen Louise Ladd of Throggs Neck, N. Y., by whom he had two children, Dr. Henry Wallace and William Wallace, who, with his widow, survive him.

During his life in Brooklyn, Dr. Wallace had been actively engaged in educational and charitable work. He occupied the position of attending physician to the out-door department of the Long Island College Hospital, and subsequently became visiting physician in the following institutions: Long Island College Hospital, St. John's Hospital, Home for the Consumptives, consulting physician to Long Island College Hospital, and St. Mary's Hospital, and later, Medical Director of the College Dispensary. He was also appointed a member of the Council of Long Island College Hospital, of the Hospital Committee of St. Mary's Hospital, and of the Board of Managers of the Church Charity Foundation. He was at one time President of the Pathological Society, Censor of the Kings County Medical Society, and a delegate to the State Medical Society. For many years he was a Vestryman of St. Ann's Church on the Heights.

The funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at St. Ann's Church on the Heights.

Gustave Mourraille.

The family of Dr. Gustave Mourraille of 74 West Twelfth Street Tuesday night received notification of the doctor's death, at Vieques, Puerto Rico, on Nov. 18 last.

Dr. Mourraille was born in 1823 at Guadalupe, Spain, and after receiving a common school education, went to Paris to study medicine. At the age of twenty-four he was graduated with high honors and commenced the practice of his profession at the Port of Havre. Eight years later he came to this city and gained reputation as a physician and scholar. He practiced continually for nearly forty years, retiring from active service only two years ago, when he received from the French Government the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his devoted services to the French poor of this city. He was also physician to the French Society and the Asylum for the French Poor.

For the past three Winters Dr. Mourraille had been spending his time with his brother, at Vieques, the climate here being too harsh for him, and during this last visit he contracted a fever, which resulted in his death. A wife, two daughters, and one son survive him. The interment took place at the City of Vieques.

Cornelius Morrow.

Cornelius Morrow, a retired shoe manufacturer of this city, died yesterday at his home, in Brooklyn. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

Mr. Morrow was the pioneer in the manufacture of ladies' fine shoes, and established half a century ago the firm of G. T. & C. Morrow. The business was afterward incorporated under the name of the Morrow Shoe Manufacturing Company. A factory was built at Nyack, N. Y., where several hundred men were employed.

This firm originated the then novel feature of uniformity in widths and sizes. The advanced ideas of the Morrows caused their goods to become well known in all parts of this country, and to be exported to foreign lands. Their shoes were the first American fine shoes shipped to the Chinese and Australian markets.

Funeral services will be held at the home, 447 State Street, Brooklyn, Thursday, Dec. 24, at 2 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and the Rev. Benjamin Smith will officiate. Interment will be in Greenwood.

John Johnston.

John Johnston, aged eighty years, died at his home at Clayton, N. J., Tuesday night. Mr. Johnston served in many positions of trust. He was President of the Exchange Bank of that place for several years. Among his early ventures was the establishment of the first regular line of steamers upon the St. Lawrence River between Cape Vincent and Clayton for the benefit of tourist travel to the Thousand Islands before the days of railroad communication with Clayton. He was the son of the late William Johnston, the famous Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces and flotilla of the patriots during their strife upon the St. Lawrence River, in 1838, in the interest of the independence of Canada. The affair became a matter of history, although it resulted in ignoble defeat under his leadership. He was known at the time as the "notorious Bill Johnston."

Elias S. Ward.

Elias S. Ward, one of the most prominent business men and politicians of Newark, N. J., died last evening at his home, 13 South Ninth Street, that city. His death was caused by diabetes. Mr. Ward was born in Afton, Morris County, N. J., in 1842. He lived most of his life in Newark. He married a daughter of Joel M. Bonnell of that city. He was one of the organizers of the rapid transit road there which has since been absorbed by the Consolidated Traction Company. He was President of the Newark and South Orange Street Railroad Company and was interested in trolley roads operating in Plainfield, N. J., and Bridgeport, Conn. He was a heavy stockholder in the Prudential Insurance Company. He was active in Republican politics, and at the last State Convention was a candidate for nomination against Gov. Griggs. He leaves a wife and three adult children. He was taken sick while in England a short time ago.

Nathaniel Miller.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 23.—Nathaniel Miller, eighty-one years old, died here last night. He was born in Brookhaven. In 1849 he went to California and amassed considerable wealth there. He assisted in forming the first vigilance committee at San Francisco. He erected the first building to be put up on Battery Street, in that city. He returned to Brookhaven and was Supervisor of the town from 1862 to 1865. It was the only town in the county which had no debt at the close of the war. He is survived by three sons, Frank Miller of New York, ex-Collector Clinton Miller of Brookhaven, and George Miller, also of Brookhaven. The funeral will occur Thursday.

Morris Fisher.

Morris Fisher, sixty-three years old, died at his residence, 22 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Tuesday. Funeral services will be held to-day at the house, Dr. Krauskofs of the Gates of Hope officiating. The interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Mr. Fisher was well known in the shoe and leather trade. He was born in Bohemia July 8, 1833, and came to this country forty years ago. He established a wholesale shoe house and retired from business fifteen years ago. He leaves ten children.

Hugh Young.

Hugh Young, aged seventy years, died at his home near Somerville, Somerset County, N. J., yesterday. He was the father of Alexander C. Young of Hoboken, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventh (Hudson) New Jersey District at the late election. The deceased was born near Castle Finn, County Donegal, Ireland. He married in Ireland and came to this country forty-five years ago. He was a well-known brick and tile manufacturer and public contractor for many years.

Joseph J. Fischer.

Joseph J. Fischer, President of the German Insurance Bank of Louisville, and one of the leading financiers of that city, died yesterday of heart trouble, caused by excessive smoking. Mr. Fischer was one of the prominent German-Americans of Louisville. A few weeks ago he was re-elected for the twenty-fifth time President of the Liederkranz Society, of which he was one of the founders. He was fifty years old.

George A. Butler.

George A. Butler, manager of the Eastern Division of the Great Northwest Railroad, died at Worcester, Mass., last evening. He began railroading when eighteen years of age, with the Boston, Barre and Gardner Road. He was with the Fitchburg Road for many years. Five years ago he went with the Great Northwest. He rose rapidly, and three years ago was made Eastern Manager. He was an Elk and a member of the Railroad Managers' Association and other social bodies.

Mrs. Catherine A. Cammann.

Mrs. Catherine A. Cammann, widow of Dr. George P. Cammann, died Tuesday, in her eighty-eighth year, at her home, 19 East Thirty-third Street. Mrs. Cammann was a daughter of Jacob Lorillard. She was married in 1833 to Dr. Cammann, who died in 1863. Four children are living. Hermann H. and George P. Cammann are prominent real estate brokers of 51 Liberty Street. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street.

Francis W. Holbrook.

Francis W. Holbrook, President of the Union Drop Forge Company, dropped dead at the corner of Lasalle and Monroe Streets, Chicago, yesterday morning of heart disease, from which he had been a sufferer. Mr. Holbrook was sixty years old and was a financial expert of wide reputation. With his son, William G., the dead man was also in business as a compiler of statistics.

Marion E. Newmarch.

Miss Marion E. Newmarch, Treasurer of the National Needle Company of Springfield, Mass., died yesterday. She leaves no relatives.

Obituary Notes.

—George Kendall died at his residence, 338 West Twenty-third Street, last Tuesday, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was born in London, England, and came to New York in 1861. He entered the employ of the Forty-second Street Railroad Company, and was the starter at Grand Street for twenty-three years, and until about seven years ago, when he was overcome by blindness. While not a churchman, he nevertheless always refused to work on Sunday. The funeral service will be held at his late residence at 2 o'clock to-day.

—The funeral services of Charles G. Bonington, a Sandy Hook pilot, who died on Monday, were held last evening, at his house, in Flatbush, L. I. Mr. Bonington was born in England sixty-one years ago, and came to this country when a boy. For several years he sailed from this port, until he became a pilot, about twenty-eight years ago. He leaves two children, a son and a daughter.

Died in Union League Clubhouse.

James G. Guilfoyle, aged fifty-eight years, of 1,297 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was seized with an attack of heart failure while passing the Union League Club of Brooklyn at 11 o'clock last night. He was taken into the clubhouse and a physician was summoned. He died in a few minutes.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FURS! FURS!

Genuine Furs in up-to-date styles at 25 per cent. less than up-town prices. Headquarters for Robes, Caps, Gloves. BURKE, 210 Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. Winamac. E. & W.
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

MADEIRA—IRELAND.—Tuesday, Dec. 22, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. D. Parke Morgan, D. D., Maria Louisa Ireland, daughter of John B. Ireland, Esq., to the Rev. Easter Earl Madeira, rector of Christ Church, Waterloo, Iowa.

SPRAKER—DE GUERVILLE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at the home of the bride's mother, 62 West 45th St., New York, by the Rev. Edgar T. Chapman, Canon of All Souls' Cathedral, Albany, N. Y., Laura Belle Spraker to Amedee B. de Guerville, both of this city.

DIED.

CAMMANN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, Catherine A. widow of George P. Cammann, M. D., in the 88th year of her age.
Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HILDRETH.—David M., suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 21, in his 75th year, of heart failure.
Funeral services at his late residence, 48 Irving Place, Thursday, Dec. 24, at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family. Friends will please omit flowers.

MONELL.—Wednesday, Dec. 23, at the residence of Mr. J. A. C. Gray, 709 5th Av., Miss E. F. N. Monell.
Funeral services will be held at the house at 9:30 o'clock Friday morning. Interment at New Windsor.

MOURRAILLE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, at Vieques, Porto Rico, J. J. Gustave Mourraille of this city, in the 74th year of his age.

WILLETS.—On Tuesday evening, twelfth month, 22, 1896, Hannah Willets, in the 79th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Manhasset, Long Island, on Friday, 26th inst., at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet train at Great Neck Station, leaving Long Island City at 2 P. M. Interment at Jericho, L. I.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ALKER, Anna S.,	Home for Incurables	85	22
ANLETTA, Marco,	161 Elizabeth St..	17	23
BARASCH, Jacob,	141 Essex St.	9	23
BIRMINGHAM, Joseph,	122 W. 26th St.	40	21
BRUNO, Joseph,	33 Sullivan St.	1	22
BULGER, Edward,	Bellevue Hospital.	53	21
BURKHARDT, John,	95 E. 4th St.	24	22
BYRNES, Catherine,	739 E. 9th St.	72	21
CAMMANN, Catherine A.,	19 E. 33d St.	87	22
CAMPEON, James,	Hudson St. Hosp.	40	21
COHEN, Fannie,	89 Willett St.	57	22
COHEN, Sarah,	301 E. 102d St.	88	22
COLLINS, Hattie E.,	710 E. 139th St.	37	22
CONNELLY, Nielson,	552 W. 55th St.	1	21
CONWAY, John F.,	197 10th Av.	30	22
COONEY, Patrick,	441 W. 39th St.	50	21
DAY, Mary A.,	Fillmore St. (Van Nest)	30	22
DONNELLY, Annie,	231 E. 70th St.	26	22
DRISCOLL, Jeremiah,	14 Morris St.	5	22
DRUBBER, Wilhelmina,	3,719 3d Av.	73	22
DUIGNAN, Peter,	King's Bridge.	42	21
FARNAN, Larry,	305 W. 140th St.	70	21
FEARST, Lena,	263 Madison St.	23	22
FIELDS, Joseph,	237 W. 45th St.	74	23
FISCHER, Morris,	22 E. 129th St.	62	22
FOLEY, John H.,	79 King St.	30	22
FRITZ, Magdalena,	2,33 2d	2	22
GEGGARS, Lena,	147 W. 31st St.	29	23
GEIGER, Andrew,	117 Chrystie St.	57	28
GOLTZ, John,	433 W. 27th St.	65	21
GORMAN, Joseph F.,	1,885 1st Av.	2	23
GRUNEWALD, Magdalena,	164 W. 24th St.	72	21
JACOBS, Serafine,	466 Hudson St.	71	21
JAMES, Fanny,	68 W. 106th St.	27	21
KAPPER, Hannah,	15 E. 87th St.	56	22
KENDALL, George,	338 W. 23d St.	77	22
KERN, Maud M.,	111 W. 115th St.	19	22
KRATCH, Margaret,	145 Lincoln Av.	61	22
LENNON, Mary,	185 W. 19th St.	30	21
LUESSE, Henry,	187 E. 116th St.	28	21
MARRIN, Margaretta,	533 W. 125th St.	38	23
MAYER, Emma,	101 W. 131st St.	66	21
McAVOY, James,	292 W. Houston St.	47	22
McDONALD, Francis,	539 E. 139th St.	2	22
McGRATH, Sabina,	60 W. 35th St.	28	23
McKEOWN, Lizzie,	2,053 1st Av.	26	21
McMAHON, Annie,	213 E. 102d St.	46	21
MILHOLLAND, Ella,	512 W. 39th St.	1	22
MOORE, Mary,	548 W. 20th St.	3	22
MOUNT, Richard,	2,081 2d Av.	48	22
MURPHY, Katherine,	212 E. 28th St.	37	22
NEW, Richard,	839 6th Av.	58	22
O'BRIEN, John,	510 W. 43d St.	56	22
O'CONNOR, Nora,	301 E. 93d St.	28	21
OWENS, John,	450 W. 33d St.	60	22
PARKS, Annie,	155 10th Av.	28	20
POST, Annie,	10 Jackson St.	24	22
REILLY, Bernard,	179 Avenue B.	67	21
ROSENBERG, Fanny,	30 Orchard St.	1	22
ROSSANO, Francis,	501 W. 33d St.	1	22
SAMUEL, Rebecca,	320 E. 89th St.	75	22
SCHIRR, Edward,	547 Buckhout St.	20	21
SCHREINER, Anna M.,	423 Willis Av.	20	22
SEHLMEYER, Herman,	1,191 3d Av.	25	22
SELTZER, Moses,	178 Ludlow St.	81	22
SHERMAN, Fred'k M.,	469 W. 155th St.	55	21
SOLOMONA, Antonio,	222 E. 25th St.	28	20
SMITH, Frederica,

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Atlantic and Pacific to be Sold Under Foreclosure.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 23.—Judge E. M. Ross, in the Circuit Court, yesterday issued a decree of foreclosure and sale of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in the suit of the United States Trust Company of New Ydrk against the Atlantic and Pacific, Topeka and Santa Fé, and St. Louis and San Francisco Railways, their receivers, the Mercantile Trust Company, and the Boston Trust Company.

The foreclosure is for a mortgage of $16,000,000 in bonds and nearly $3,000,000 interest. The decree authorizes the complainant to deduct $83,823.50 collected by it from sales of land among the land holders pro rata. It then orders the sale of the railway to be made by Owen N. Marron, special master in the case. The sale is to be at Gallup, New Mexico, at the passenger station, at a day and hour to be fixed by Master Marron. No bid is to be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for $100,000.

MOBILE AND OHIO EXTENSION.

The Mortgage Bond Holders Meet and Approve of the Plan.

At the meetings yesterday of the holders of the 4 per cent. general mortgage bonds and of the debentures of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, at the company's office, 11 Pine Street, the proposed extension of 168 miles of the road, from Columbus, Miss., to Montgomery, Ala., with branches of 15 miles to the Warrior coal field, and of 12 miles to the Blocton coal field, and the issuance of a mortgage lien thereon for $4,000,000, including $500,000 for equipment, was approved.

The Trustee of the debentures, in whom is vested the power to vote and represent more than 90 per cent. of the entire capital stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, was directed to vote to approve the same at the meeting of the stockholders called for Dec. 30 at Mobile, Ala.

Subject to and only upon this approval, and upon the negotiation of the proposed issue of bonds and the placing of the entire proceeds thereof under the control of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, to be paid by it as the work progresses, a contract has been entered into for the immediate construction of the extension under the personal supervision of the engineer and representative of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A petition for a receiver for the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company is based on the expiration of its charter at noon Dec. 20, 1896.

—The Joint Traffic Association rules that short-line fares from St. Louis to New York and other Eastern destinations, via Chicago, be withdrawn.

—Judge Foulke of Illinois has ordered the sale of the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Railroad next month. The Illinois Central Railroad may be the buyer.

—A. A. Heard has been appointed Western Passenger Agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in place of C. B. Bylington, who has been assigned to other duties.

—Rumor has it that the receivership of the Vandalia Line is to terminate in the near future, and that the road will become the property of the Pennsylvania Company system.

—The St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad was sold under foreclosure at Hastings, Neb., yesterday for $2,000,000, to Willinus Hall, in the interest of Edward W. Sweet & Co., who are the first mortgage bondholders.

It is said that the boycott litigation of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company, which was brought against its connections for refusing to interchange traffic with it, will be settled outside of the United States Circuit Court, Illinois.

—The Southern Pacific Company proposes to reduce the time of its service between New York and San Francisco to twenty hours. Ten hours are to be gained between San Francisco and El Paso, and the same time between El Paso and New York.

—Speculation as to the dividend which will be declared next month by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company harps on the earnings this year, which were about 6 per cent. The regular dividend is 7 per cent. This can be declared by drawing on the $5,000,000 surplus.

—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is to be sold under foreclosure at Gallup, New Mexico, at a date to be set by the United States Master in Chancery. The road cost $121,000,000, and has a mileage of 946 miles, the main line running from Isleta Junction, New Mexico, to Mojave, Cal.

—Statistics of Connecticut street railways are: Capital stock issued, $31,221,74 0; funded debt, $8,630,1 00; floating debt, $849,225; total liabilities, $18,761,096; cost of road, $16,538,224; cost of equipment, $2,047,038; total mileage, 352 miles; gross earnings, $2,589,679; net earnings, $1,704,725; miles run, 12,597,085; passengers carried, 52,789,791.

—Only 1,802 miles of railway were constructed during the present year, the smallest mileage since 1875. This track building was on 163 different roads. In California 19 miles were laid out on eight lines. No tracks were built to add to railroad mileage in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, or Nevada.

—The property of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad Company has been attached, and Manuel Contrueras has been appointed receiver of the road. This action was due to the failure of the Société Anonyme Beige di Chemin de fer au Mexique to deposit $4,000,000. The line runs from Venadito to Tampico, a distance of 387 miles. Joseph A. Robertson and other American contractors have large interests to protect.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE ABUSED.

Postmaster General's Opinion of a Case in This City.

A case of the systematic abuse of the franking privilege, which is extended to members of Congress and Government officials, has been discovered in this city.

A business firm ascertained some time ago that the "Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics," and circulars soliciting advertisements for The Bulletin, were being "franked"—that is, sent free through the mails.

The attention of the Secretary of State was called to the matter, as the circulars ostensibly came from his department. Secretary Olney has replied to the firm as follows, under date of Dec. 22:

"Referring to your letter of the 27th ult., in regard to the free use of the mails for the publications of the Bureau of American Republics, containing paid advertisements, and for circulars soliciting the same, I have to inform you that the matter was referred to the Postmaster General, as the authority competent to construe and apply the existing law in this relation, and that he has informed this department that in his judgment 'the Bureau of American Republics has no authority in law to circulate either the monthly bulletin, which is subscribed for and contains private advertisements, or circulars or letters soliciting advertising for the bulletin, free in the mails under cover of the penalty envelope."

Boy Taught Pocket Picking.

Henry Messen, seventeen years old, of 150 Varet Street, Brooklyn, and Benjamin Firkin, fifteen years old, were arrested yesterday for trying to pick the pockets of women shoppers on Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Firkin, when questioned alone, said he was taking lessons in pocket picking from Messen. Both boys were held for further investigation.

McCarthy's Slayer Confesses.

Michael Whalen of 140 Cherry Street, who was wanted by the police for causing the death of Edward McCarthy by stabbing him in front of 1 Bowery on the night of Dec. 12, was arrested yesterday. McCarthy died from his wound in Gouverneur Hospital. Whalen acknowledges doing the stabbing, but says it was in self-defense.

THE SHERRY RAID CASE.

The Girl Who Did Not Dance Sees Conlin—Mr. Seely's Statement.

Another scene in the kaleidoscopic case of Capt. Chapman and the raid at Sherry's on Saturday night during the farewell bachelor dinner given by Herbert B. Seely to his brother presented itself yesterday, when the dancer, Annabelle Whitford, went to Police Headquarters and told Chief Conlin what she knew about the matter.

Chief Conlin refused to say anything about the interview, not even admitting that the dancer had seen him. William S. Moore, the theatrical agent, who is Miss Annabelle's stepfather, accompanied her to Headquarters. From the Chief's office they went before Sergt. Flood, to whom the young woman repeated what she had said to Chief Conlin. This was put in the form of an affidavit, to which Annabelle signed her name.

If the report about this statement is true, Miss Whitford testified that Agent Phipps, who arranged for her appearance at the dinner, told her she would be expected to dance in very scanty attire. She rebelled at this stipulation, and, according tq the story already told, informed her stepfather, who went to Capt. Chapman. The raid followed.

No complaint against Capt. Chapman had reached Chief Conlin direct yesterday from the indignant Mr. Seely or Mr. Sherry, but Commissioner Parker said he would make a complaint based on an oral statement made to him by Mr. Seely, providing a formal complaint was not lodged. Last evening it was said that Mr. Seely had sent a written statement to the police, in which he endeavored to show that, while something out of the ordinary was expected in the way of dancing specialties, it was positively not stipulated that any performer should appear in the nude.

It is anticipated that a hearing of some sort in reference to Capt. Chapman's conduct will be held within a few days. Commissioner Parker desires to get at the facts, so that it can be determined whether Capt. Chapman should be placed on trial.

Thomas Thacher, of 10 Wall Street, who is acting for Mr. Sherry in the matter, said yesterday that he had positively nothing to say concerning the action he might take, if any, to vindicate his client. "I would rather not have anything printed about the matter," he said.

Two Counterfeiters Sentenced.

Henry T. Basford, convicted of running a counterfeiting establishment in connection with his Brooklyn boarding-house, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Brown, in the United States Criminal Court, to two years and six months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary. At the same time Thomas Scott Fagan, convicted of running a like establishment on Twenty-third Street, in this city, was sentenced to three years and six months' imprisonment in the Erie County Penitentiary.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.

Sun rises...7:22|Sun sets...4:38|Moon rises...9:34

HIGH WATER DEC. 24.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate,
10:10 A. M.	10:28 A. M.	12:17 A. M.
10:50 P. M.	11:07 P. M.	12:56 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 24.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alsatia	Georgetown	Dec. 10
Alsatia	Gibraltar	Dec. 6
Antilla	Nassau	Dec. 10
Asturia	Hamburg	Dec. 8
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	Dec. 18
Hohenstaufen	Hamburg	Dec. 12
Iona	Shields	Nov. 21
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Dec. 21
Micmac	Swansea	Dec. 4
Orinoco	St. Thomas	Dec. 24
Paulina	Shields	Nov. 30
Samaritan	London	Dec. 9
Sorrento	Havre	Dec. 6
Terrier	Dunkirk	Dec. 7
Torridon	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Dec. 10

FRIDAY, DEC. 25.

Campania	Liverpool	Dec. 19
El Paso	New Orleans	Dec. 20
Jersey City	Swansea	Dec. 12
La Grande Duchesse	Savannah	Dec. 22
San Marcos	Galveston	Dec. 19
Ville de St. Nazarre	Curacao	Dec. 12
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Dec. 12

SATURDAY, DEC. 26.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Dec. 23
Caracas	La Guayra	Dec. 20
Cydonia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
Hindoo	Hull	Dec. 12
New York	Southampton	Dec. 19
Niagara	Nassau	Dec. 22
Orsino	Gibraltar	Dec. 11
Prussia	Hamburg	Dec. 14

SUNDAY, DEC. 27.

La Bretagne	Havre	Dec. 19
H. H. Meier	Bremen	Dec. 14

MONDAY, DEC. 28.

Ethiopia	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	Dec. 17
Nomadic	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Trinidad	Bermuda	Dec. 26
Vigilancia	Havana	Dec. 24

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Batria	Dec. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Dec. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Werkendam	Dec. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Alene	Dec. 26	Kingston	24 State St.
Andes	Dec. 26	Halifax	24 State St.
Gascogne	Dec. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Dec. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Dec. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Colorado	Dec. 26	Hull	22 State St.
Georgian	Dec. 26	London	22 State St.
Seneca	Dec. 26	Barbados	113 Wall St.
Caribbee	Dec. 29	W'd'd Isl's.	39 Broadway.
Havel	Dec. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Dec. 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Dec. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	Dec. 30	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Trinidad	Dec. 30	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Teutonic	Dec. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Dec. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Advance	Dec. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Grenada	Dec. 30	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Dunstan	Dec. 30	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Mexico	Dec. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Y'c de S.N'z'e	Dec. 30	P. au Pr'ce	3 Bowling Gr.
Zaandam	Jan. 2	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Ardandhu	Jan.	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Massachusetts	Jan. 2	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	Jan. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Jan. 2	Glasgow	3 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Jan. 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Jan. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Jan. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Aller	Jan. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Jan. 2	Genoa	37 Broadway.
St. Louis	Jan. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Jan. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Clive	Jan. 7	Cape G'd H.	61 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Jan. 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	Jan. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	Jan. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Normania	Jan. 9	Hamburg	3 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Jan. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Jan. 9	London	1 Broadway.
Trave	Jan. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Jan. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Jan. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Jan. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Champagne	Jan. 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Jan. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	Jan. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Waesdam	Jan. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Jan. 16	London	1 Broadway.
Lahn	Jan. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New York	Jan. 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Jan. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	Jan. 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

New York, Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Arrived.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Mills, Catania Nov. 21, Messina 28th, Palermo 29th, and Gibraltar Dec. 4, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Dec. 16 and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to H. Mallinckrodt & Kerse). Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Ninnes, Antwerp Dec. 5, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Schlemitz, Swinemunde Dec. 7, via Shields 6th, in ballast to G. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at midnight yesterday.

SS Seneca, Stevens, Vera Cruz Dec. 11, Tampico 13th, Campeachy 17th, Progreso 17th, Havana 19th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Rotterdam Dec. 9, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at noon to-day.

SS Ancoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow Dec. 10 and Moville 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Genoa Dec. 12 and Gibraltar 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at midnight yesterday.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Dulac, Marseilles Dec. 1 and Naples 5th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Layland, London Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Bond, Antwerp Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:58 P. M. to-day.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Farrington, London Dec. 11, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS George Heston, (Br.,) Mills, Girgenti Dec. 14, Palermo 21st Messina 26th, and Gibraltar 30th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Curacao, Sukeforth, Maracaibo Dec. 13 and St. Thomas 18th with mdse. and one passenger to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M. to-day.

SS Kitty, (Nor.,) Olesen, Montego Bay Dec. 14, St. Ann's Bay and Port Maria 15th, and Kingston 16th, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Georgian Prince, (Br.,) Dunn, Santos Nov. 19, Rio Janeiro 22d, and Bahia Dec. 2, with mdse. to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. to-day.

Sailed.

SS Paris, for Southampton; Germanic, for Liverpool; Friesland, for Antwerp; Philadelphia, for La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curacao; Holstein, for Auxe Hyeres, &c.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 23, 9:30 P. M., northwest, a gale, snowing and thick.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—SS St. Louis, (Amer.,) Capt. Randle, from New York Dec. 16 for Southampton, passed the Scilly Islands at 2:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Bassewitz, sld. from Stettin for New York Dec. 20.

SS Lyell, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, sld. from Algiers for New York Dec. 21.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ocheilman, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aitkenhead, from New York Nov. 28, arr. at Palermo Dec. 17.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New York Nov. 28, arr. at Swinemunde Dec. 21.

SS Assaye, (Br.,) Capt. Buhner, from New York Dec. 7, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Capt. Gross, from New York Dec. 10, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Norman Isles, (Nor.,) from New York Sept. 18, via the Hartlepool for Shanghai, arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New York Dec. 12, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlenbeck, for New York, sld. from Bremerhaven at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, for New York, sld. from Hamburg at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 7:55 A. M. to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 9 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Bellaura.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for St. Thomas and St. Croix via St. Thomas, per steamship Mameluke from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miqueon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily, up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) per steamer Alameda, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 3, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 89 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.

ALSO TO THE **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main by the **Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA** will leave New York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New York. Duration 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship **MADIANA,** 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for **WINDWARD ISLANDS,** returning via **JAMAICA,** Jan. 19, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Dec. 26, 5 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Jan. 2, 5 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic,	Dec. 30, Noon	Teutonic,	Jan. 26, Noon
Britannic,	Jan. 6, Noon	Britannic,	Feb. 3, Noon
Majestic,	Jan. 13, Noon	Majestic,	Feb. 10, Noon
Germanic,	Jan. 20, Noon	Germanic,	Feb. 17, Noon

No Cotton Carried in Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

BELGIC.....Dec. 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack....Thursday, Dec. 24
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Dec. 26
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Dec. 28
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Dec. 30
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect November 15, 1896.

8:00 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. No coaches.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 4:30 A. M., Cincinnati 6:45 A. M., Indianapolis 8:10 A. M., Louisville 11:45 A. M., St. Louis 3:24 P. M., and Toledo 8:55 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST LOUIS EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:12 P. M., Chicago 4:50 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:05 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New Orleans, Memphis, Jacksonville, Tampa, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to Atlanta and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—0:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville, Port Tampa, and Macon. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Richmond and Jacksonville.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—Express 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 4 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:00 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (Stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:05, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 22, 1896.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:15 P. M., (5:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,

4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 (5:38 Saturdays only) P. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seat can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Philadelphia. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morrist

WILL OF HENRY L. PIERCE

A LARGE BEQUEST TO THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

The Author Treated Royally by the Boston Millionaire—Many Gifts to Public Institutions.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The will of Henry L. Pierce, with four codicils, has been filed in the Suffolk Probate Court. It makes the following public bequests, which are to bear proportionately any deficiency that may occur after paying the personal legacies, which have precedence:

Methodist, Baptist, Orthodox, Unitarian, and Catholic Societies of the village of Dorchester Lower Mills, where deceased resided, and the Episcopal Society of Ashmont, $3,000 each; town of Stoughton, $25,000 for books for a free public library; Harvard College, $50,000; Massachusetts General Hospital, $50,000; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $50,000; Museum of Fine Arts, $50,000; Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, $50,000; Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, $20,000; Children's Hospital, Boston, $20,000; Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, $20,000; New England Hospital for Women and Children, $20,000; Home for Aged Men, Boston, $20,000; Home for Aged Women, Boston, $20,000; Home for Aged Couples, Boston, $20,000; Home for Aged Colored Women, Boston, $5,000; Channing Home, Boston, $5,000; Boston Home for Incurables, $20,000; Boston Children's Aid Society, $5,000; Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, Cambridge, Mass., $20,000; Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, $20,000; Boston Lying-In Hospital, $20,000; Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, $5,000.

Any of the residue that may remain after paying all the legacies is to be divided equally among the Museum of Fine Arts, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital.

The will also bequeaths the following sums to the officers and employes of Walter Baker & Co., Limited, of which corporation Mr. Pierce was the head: J. Frank Howland, President and Mr. Pierce's confidential clerk; Charles F. and Talbot B. Aldrich, Directors, and H. C. Gallagher, Vice President, receive $100,000 each; Frank S. Hall, head of the New York agency; William B. Brooks, clerk of the corporation, and James M. Bugbee receive $50,000 each; John E. Dodge, Treasurer; Harry Delano, Richard Folson, head of the Chicago agency; Ethan A. Cushing, Superintendent of the works at Milton; William Brooks, and Charles A. Pope receive $40,000 each.

Mr. Pierce gives to Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the author, the house and barn and about two acres of land at Ponkapoag, all the furniture in the house occupied by deceased at his Summer residence, at Ponkapoag, and also to Thomas Bailey Aldrich and his wife the sum of $200,000. To his brother, Ward L. Pierce, and to his brother's family, which includes eight children, amounts aggregating $1,500,000 have been given.

Not even after all these generous remembrances did Mr. Pierce's generosity stop, for his fine farm on the southern side of the Blue Hills reservation of the public park system is given, subject to certain life estates, to the Metropolitan Park Commission, to be added to the city's park lands. This system already includes a large tract which Mr. Pierce gave during his life. That farm contains about 400 acres, part of which is under cultivation and part heavily wooded.

Charles F. Aldrich and Talbot B. Aldrich, who are among the Directors of the Walter Baker Company, each of whom is to get $100,000 from Mr. Pierce's estate, are the twin sons of Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

TO ASK FOR REINSTATEMENT.

Seventh Regiment Athletes Wish to Return to Amateur Union.

The Seventh Regiment Athletic Association's Executive Committee Tuesday night decided to ask for reinstatement in the Amateur Athletic Union. Capt. Walter G. Schuyler, Lieut. James E. Schuyler, Sergt. Alonson D. Wilson, Lieut. Robert Mazet, J. F. Rooney, George Hull, A. Y. Pringle, and P. R. Irving were at the meeting.

A motion was made by Sergt. Wilson that "in view of the purposes for which the military tournament is to be held in Madison Square Garden Jan. 11 to 16, and the desire of this association to aid in its praiseworthy object, and in furtherance of the resolution of the Games Committee of said tournament requesting such action by our association, we apply to the Amateur Athletic Union for reinstatement of athletes of this association now under suspension."

The Secretary was instructed to inform the Amateur Athletic Union of the action of the Seventh Regiment. A committee was appointed to enter the men in contests, provided the Seventh boys are taken back into the union.

President McMillan of the Amateur Athletic Union, and Secretary James E. Sullivan, who were at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, were both much pleased at the action of the Seventh, and thought there would be no question that the suspensions upon their athletes would be lifted.

The Seventh Regiment men left the union five years ago, when they offered prizes at contests that the Amateur Athletic Union objected to.

The meeting of the Metropolitan Association Board of Managers, called for Jan. 8, has been canceled by President Sullivan, and in its place a meeting has been called for Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Astor House, when the application of the Seventh Regiment Association will be considered.

Funeral of Charles T. McClenachan.

Funeral services for Charles T. McClenachan, a thirty-third degree Mason, who died last Saturday at his home, 146 West Eighty-second Street, were held Tuesday in Scottish Rite Hall, Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

The service was the regular Masonic funeral service. The ceremony was conducted by Grand Master John Stewart of the State of New York, Grand Secretary E. M. Ellis, assisted by Gen. Ward, Augustus W. Peters, William Holman, William Matthews, George Van Buskirk, Jerome Buck, George W. Millar, Thomas Moore, John Sisson, Dock Commissioner John Monks, Capt. John W. Crump, Major Donald McLean, Robert P. Lyon, Horace Brockway, and Stephen Affleck. There were also delegations from the Old Guard, George Washington Post, G. A. R., Masonic veterans, and the Department of Public Works, with which department Mr. McClenachan was connected at the time of his death. The body lay in state in Scottish Rite Hall through the night, guarded by a detail of his old comrades.

The interment took place in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday.

They Talked Over Athletics.

C. C. Hughes of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club gave a dinner Tuesday night to representatives of athletic organizations. The object was to talk over athletics and suggest measures for their improvement, and to have a good time. Those present were:

Harry McMillan of Philadelphia, President of the Amateur Athletic Union; James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union; J. W. Kelly, Jr., of Woodbury, N. J., Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union; G. T. Kirby, President of the Intercollegiate Association; J. Dean Tilford, President of the Interscholastic Association; Julius Herder of the North American Gymnastic Union; Dr. Luther Gulick, Springfield, Mass., President of the Young Men's Christian Association Athletic Association of North America, and C. E. Patterson of the Young Men's Christian Association local league.

HOCKEY FOR A SILVER CUP.

Racquet and Tennis Club Wins the First Game from the Union.

Percy Chubb has given a handsome silver cup for the hockey championship of the social clubs of this city, and the first game of a series to decide who shall hold it was played Tuesday at the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue.

The contesting teams were made up of members of the Racquet and Tennis and the Union Clubs. The Racquet and Tennis Club team won by 3 goals to 1 for the Union.

The big rink was crowded with friends of the players, who went on the ice after the game. Among those noticed were Percy Chubb, Dr. Barron, Miss Barron, "Tom" Barron, Arthur Scribner, the Misses Benedict, Miss Fitzgerald, P. Cooper Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Stevens, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Margaret Morgan, Miss Ethel Phelps, Miss Charlotte Harris, W. A. Larned, Robert Wrenn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, V. G. Hall, F. W. Bull, H. Inman, Miss Ethel Ketcham, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Slocum, Miss Elsie Clews, L. Worden, Miss Elizabeth King, Miss Lee, Miss Wilmerding, G. Billings, Richard Sheldon, F. N. Sadlier, and Miss Marie Davis.

The puck had quite a lively time, and was chased up and down the rink for some time before a goal was scored. Several times the Union Club players worked it close to their opponents' goal, and it looked as though they would score. Goalkeeper De Garmendia, however, made some very clever stops, and turned the puck aside just in time. Erskine Hewitt, for the Unions, played a very aggressive game, and worked hard to protect the Union's goal. Hendon Chubb, however, managed to get the puck between the posts and scored for the Racquet and Tennis Club. Before the close of the first half another goal was scored by Howard Taylor.

In the second half, Schuyler Schieffelin, the Captain of the Unions, carried the puck down the rink and, in spite of Mr. De Garmendia, scored. This made the game interesting again, but a little later R. Stevens made another goal for the Racquet players, and the game closed with the score 3 to 1 in their favor.

The teams lined up as follows:

Union Club.	Position.	R. and T.
S. Schieffelin, Captain	Forward	H. Chubb
R. L. Stevens	Forward	H. W. Slocum
W. Nichols	Forward	H. Taylor
G. T. Warren	Forward	R. Stevens
Erskine Hewitt.	Cover Point	Percy Chubb
W. P. Coster	Point	J. McClintock
G. Paddock	Goal	S. de Garmendia

Referee, Thomas Barron.

The St. Nicholas Club and Yale teams will play a game on the St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow evening. E. Crowninshield, one of the star players on the St. Nichols team, has hurt his ankle and will be unable to play.

FOR A YACHTING LEAGUE.

Meeting of the New York Yacht Club to That End.

A special meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held Tuesday to consider the advisability of taking the initiative in the formation of a Yachting League.

A resolution was submitted to the members providing that the Commodore should appoint a committee of five, who should confer with delegates from other clubs at a meeting to be held in the New York clubhouse.

The scheme was not received favorably by the members, and remarks were made by ex-Commodore J. D. Smith, Rear Commodore Ledyard, Clarence A. Postley, E. S. Hatch, ex-Commodore Kane, A. Floyd Clark, and others.

Ex-Commodore Smith moved the following amendment, which was carried unanimously:

"Resolved, That a committee of seven, one of whom shall be the Commodore, be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a yacht racing league, the object of which league shall be to establish uniform cooperation on measurement, classification, and racing rules, the promotion of yacht building, the encouragement and development of the sport, and the preservation of yachting history and racing records, and that the said committee report back to the club at a special meeting, to be called for that purpose."

THE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Donoghue, Mosher, and Nilsson Getting in Trim for the Races.

Joe Donoghue, Howard Mosher, Harley Davidson, Olaff Rudd, and John Nilsson, the champion of 1895, are getting in trim for the skating championships of the National Amateur Skating Association which are to be held near Stamford, Conn., in January under the auspices of the Outing Athletic Club. The racing on the second day will be for amateur young men who would not enter against Donoghue and Nilsson. The events scheduled are quarter mile, one mile, five miles, and ten miles.

W. B. Curtis, the President of the association, is taking much interest in the championships, especially in the young amateurs, and says they are a promising lot, and he expects will furnish lively racing and excite increased enthusiasm in the skating events. The trouble has been that a few of the stars would be the only entries, but getting the young men by themselves the entries will be much increased.

New Rules for Fancy Skating.

A dissension in the ranks of fancy skaters over the international congress of experts, to be held in Brooklyn after the holidays, is anticipated. Frank Swift, the veteran champion, is at the head of the movement. He proposes to establish new rules for fancy skating competitions, claiming that a change is advisable because of the limitations of the rink in which contests are now held. Many old-timers prominent in skating circles, George D. Phillips among them, object to the proposed changes. They assert that the rules are all right, and that the National Skating Association, which has charge of the championships, is capable of making any alterations necessary.

Johnson Wants to Skate.

Before his bicycle race with Linton, John S. Johnson wants to have some skating races, and is anxious to arrange a series with Nilsson, to take place as soon as he has had sufficient training. Nilsson, according to his manager, J. C. Harper, will accommodate Johnson, provided a good-sized purse is put up. Johnson will not bind himself to a race, however, till he ascertains what he can do this year.

NEW ELKWOOD GROUNDS.

Features of the Big Field for Sporting Events.

Everything is ready for the opening of the new Park for Sports at Elkwood, N. J., to-morrow. The grounds will contain baseball diamond, tennis courts, bicycle track, golf links, football field, and a mile trotting and running course.

The special feature is the shooting traps. There are three sets arranged in the form of a three-leaf clover, allowing three matches to be shot at one time in full view of the spectators. A pit 65 feet long and 10 feet wide has been constructed beneath the ground, so that trapper, puller, and handler of the retriever are concealed from view.

A clubhouse has been erected. It is two stories high and has two wings. It contains plenty of lockers and accommodations for those taking part in the sports.

A promenade runs along the wings and main building, with an inclosed glass frontage for Winter and inclement weather. The cost of the clubhouse and improved grounds will amount to nearly $30,000.

PRIZEFIGHT WAS POSTPONED.

Lavigne and McKeever Were Not Satisfied with the Attendance.

The Lavigne-McKeever glove fight did not take place in Long Island City last night as the Marlborough Athletic Club had announced. The old Puritan Athletic Club building was less than half filled with spectators after the preliminary contest, and the principals refused to battle with so little prospect of getting the purse of $2,500.

The Law and Order Society, therefore, had no opportunity to prevent the contest, and the people present went away in the snowstorm denouncing the management.

The preliminary ten-round bout between Frank Patterson of Brooklyn and Michael Sears of Boston ended in a draw.

Early in the day Peter Leinenger, William C. Woodhall, and J. Rufus Terry, representing the Law and Order Society, applied to Justice Duffy and also to Justice Ingram for warrants to restrain the Marlborough Athletic Club from conducting the contest, but each refused to issue the papers, stating that the club was incorporated and therefore fully entitled to promote the mill in its arena.

Sheriff Doht, who had received a letter from Gov. Morton, asking him to see that the law was enforced, was not present at the ring side, but he was represented, and there was an imposing array of policemen on hand. It was announced in the ring after a long wait that the fight will take place at Coney Island on New Year's Day.

There was a well-founded rumor in Long Island City last night that the Law and Order Society had in its possession affidavits and facts tending to show that the club did not intend to carry out its programme. It is said also that the affidavits had been sent to Gov. Morton.

McAuliffe Is Tired.

Jack McAuliffe has announced officially that he has retired from the ring. He writes from Portland, Oregon, to Arthur F. Lumley as follows: "I am through. You can tell the boys that I have made up my mind finally to retire from the game. I have been twelve years in the ring, and have seen Sullivan and poor Dempsey go down in the same ring in New Orleans. There is no use of my waiting for the same fate. I have never been defeated, and the public has never lost any money on me. I am going to 'Frisco, and from there I will leave for home, where I expect to get down to business."

CRESCENTS BADLY BEATEN.

Good Team Play by New York Hockey Players in Brooklyn.

Good team play brought about, Tuesday evening, the most overwhelming defeat the hockey team of the Crescent Athletic Club ever met. The game was played at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, the New York Athletic Club's team being the Crescent's opponents. The score was twenty goals to none.

The Crescents individually made a brilliant effort, but the "pull-together" methods of the men from this side of the bridge blocked their work in every instance. Miller was the most conspicuous player on the Crescent team. Had his mates played as well, the score might have been different.

Fry, Fenwick, and Monham were in particularly good form, and played throughout the two twenty-minute halves with a dash and vim rarely witnessed. Nine of the twenty goals were harvested in the first half. The line-up follows:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	N. Y. A. C.
Roberts	Goal	Macvoe
Miller	Point	Pope
Beaton	Cover Point	Lynch
Jewell	Forward	Fenwick
Lever	Forward	Monham
Caverly	Forward	Fry
Post	Forward	Bogart

Referee—R. H. Russell. Umpires—Messrs. Hill and Cameron.

SNOW NOT GOOD FOR GOLF.

Possibility that the Lakewood Events May Be Postponed.

Unless there is a very decided change in the weather within the next few days deep gloom will prevail among the golfing fraternity at Lakewood New Year's Day. Already the golfers are looking forward somewhat anxiously to the first of the year, for several inches of snow still covers the links, and it will require two or three days of good thawing weather to render the grounds fit for playing.

Lakewood is seldom visited with so heavy a snowfall as has recently been the case. Last week's storm gave them about eleven inches, and the fall Tuesday and Wednesday added a little more. There was not a week last year that it was impossible to play golf at Lakewood, and the weekly members' handicap tournaments at the Golf Club were held regularly without postponement. But last Saturday the club had to postpone for the first time its regular handicap contest, and there is little prospect of any golfing this coming Saturday. Robert B. Kerr, President of the club, said yesterday that there was a clear covering of at least five inches of snow over the golf grounds, and the continued cold weather is keeping it there.

The storm caused especial disappointment to the members of the Ocean Country Hunt and Country Club, which had made all arrangements to begin its series of members' handicap matches last week. An elaborate programme had been arranged for three handicap games every week until the middle of March. Tuesday is the ladies' handicap day for a cup given by Arthur B. Claflin, Wednesday is the members' bogey competition, and Thursday is the men's handicap day for the James Converse Cup. Everything was in readiness last week, when the snow put a quietus on golf, and now all hope of playing these games is abandoned until January, at least.

W. A. Hamilton, Secretary of the club, said: "We really ought to have three days of thaw to take the snow away. Unless that comes, I do not see how the New Year's tournament can come off. It will be a big disapointment, for I have heard from several prominent golfers that they are going to Lakewood. We are not looking for a postponement, of course, as there is a week yet when matters may turn out more favorably for golfing, but if the snow and cold weather hang on, the tournament will certainly be put off until the most favorable date. In that case we would have the contest as early as possible, probably in January."

Particular interest was centred in the Ocean Country Club's New Year's Day event, because one of the handsomest silver cups ever offered for a golf tournament has been presented by Mrs. George Gould. Tournaments are also scheduled for two more handsome silver cups for Saturday, Jan. 2.

The links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, at Short Hills, N. J., are also well covered with snow, and it will probably prevent their New Year's Day competitions. But it will not prevent the reception in honor of the enlarged clubhouse, and a large number of golfers will surely go there to meet their friends and inspect the improvements to the club.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Six Contests Engaged In on the Track Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 23.—The racing here to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Damocles, 110, (A. Barrett,) 2 to 5, won by a length; Pelleas, 100, (Walker,) 7 to 1, second by a length; Shuttlecock, 106, (Sweeney,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:14¼. May Ashley, Dorah Wood, Hanobelle, Victoress, Emma Lee, If, and Theodore H. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Seven furlongs. Cannonade, 100, ——, 4 to 1, won by three lengths; Parmesan, 102, (Scherrer,) 3 to 1, second by a head; Loyalette, 90, (L. Smith,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Alvin W., Tempest, Viscount, Glen Allyn, Sam Kent, Nancy L.'s Sister, and Dr. Newman also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs. Minnie Murphy, 107, (Scherrer,) 4 to 5, won by six lengths; Robbie W., 110, (Benton,) 4 to 1, second by two lengths; Tom Anderson, 110, (Morse,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Vancedor, Woodbird, Miss Miles, Mary Ann Colt, Alma Russell, Prince Arthur, and Mary Chance also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Marquise, 98, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 1, won by a neck; Cotton King, 91, (L. Smith,) 6 to 5, second by three lengths; Fasig, 94, (Wilhite,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Van Brunt, Swift, and Masonic Home also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Al Lone, 99, —, 5 to 1, won by a neck; Tenochtin, 107, (Walker,) 4 to 1, second by two lengths; Juanita, 99 (Turner,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Laura Davis, Ethel Farrell, Cavalry, and Cumberland also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Pete Kitchen, 104, (Bart,) 2 to 1, won by a head; Overalls, 100, (Morse,) 6 to 1, second by a head; Sobriquet, 103 (Scherrer,) even, third. Time—1:29¾. Trixio, Gladiola, Ixion, and Julie D'Or also ran.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 23.—Following is a summary of to-day's racing events:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. P. F., 107 pounds, (R. Isom,) 8 to 1, won by three-quarters of a length; America, 123, (J. Weber,) 30 to 1, second, by a length; Mount Roy, 123, (Thorpe,) even, third. Time—1:02¾. Sister Beatrice, Perhaps, Pastime, Abalanzar, Lindendale, Iron Jacket, Bernard, Flambeauette, and Joe Hill also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Sly, 102 pounds, (R. Isom,) 7 to 2, won by a length; Etta H., 107 (Thorpe,) 7 to 1, second, by three lengths; Rachel Tierra, 110, (Coady,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:15¾. Destra, Roselle, D. J. Tobin, Emelia S., Manzanilla, and Torpedo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Judge Denny, 100 pounds, (H. Martin,) 9 to 5, won by three lengths; Carl Cochran, 97, (R. Isom,) 15 to 1, second by half a length; Camelia, 102, (Jones,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:49½. Two Cheers, Schnitz, Meadow Lark, and Doctor G. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Lobengula, 102 pounds, (Jones,) 5 to 1, won by a neck; Alvarado, 102, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, second by a nose; Cabrillo, 107, (Thorpe,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:42¼. Arrezza and Miss Ruth also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter; hurdles. Three Forks, 145 pounds, (Peters,) 13 to 10, won by three lengths; Huntsman, 135, (Hennessy,) 5 to 1, second by ten lengths; Arundel, 130, (Wilkins,) 12 to 1, third. Time—2:19. Hello, Relampage, and Adolph Spreckels also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Yemen, 123 pounds, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1, won by a length and a half; Montgomery, 119, (Thorpe,) 5 to 1, second by a length; Quick Silver, 126, (Shaw,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:01¼. Let Me See, Mollie A., Tim Murphy, Classis, Rose Clark, Latah, Good Times, and Howard also ran.

Ice Yacht Championship.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Dec. 23.—The Kingston Ice Yacht Club has decided not to issue a challenge for the championship pennant of America, now held by the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club. The Walker Challenge Cup for ice yachts will not be open to the world as previously suggested, but only to yachts on the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario.

HOT FIGHT AGAINST BURKE.

The Tammany District Leader Accused of Raising a Race Issue.

The fight of several Tammany men in the Thirty-third Assembly District against the leadership of ex-Police Justice William H. Burke and his associate, Civil Justice Fallon, is growing hotter every day, and is likely to develop into a fine scramble at the primaries, which will probably be called for some day in the first week of January. An effort is being made by some persons to make an Irish-American vs. Hebrew contest out of it, but leaders on both sides declare that this is without justification.

The Thirty-third District has many residents who are Hebrews. It has been stated in the district that at the Assembly District Convention of this year Mr. Burke declared that complaint had been made to him that the Hebrews "were getting too much." The candidates before this convention were Louis Davidson, who had represented the district for three terms, and who sought a renomination to the Assembly, and John F. Walsh, who was supposed to be Mr. Burke's choice. Mr. Walsh finally got the nomination by four votes. Mr. Davidson is a leading Hebrew in the district.

In reference to the report about what he had said as to the Hebrews, Mr. Burke said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES: "I said nothing whatever that could in any way be construed as an attack upon the Hebrews. That is absurd. I have a very large number of friends among them. The matter goes back to the convention for the nomination of an Assemblyman in 1895. I stated then that I wanted to have the Committee on Organization recommend the candidate for Assembly, because men had been coming to me and saying that the Hebrews were getting the offices. I did not want to dictate nominations, so I wanted the members of the oragnization to make their own selections. It is ridiculous to try to make a race issue out of this matter. I think, perhaps, that much of this talk was started for political reasons by Abraham Levy. My desire has always been to be fair to everybody."

Mr. Davidson, who, with Nicholas J. Hayes, is running against Messrs. Burke and Fallon, said that he did not favor the introduction of any question of race or religion, and that he had not charged Mr. Burke at any time with any unfriendliness on that account.

"We are not fighting this battle on any such grounds so far as we are concerned," said Mr. Davidson. "We have stated plainly what the issue is. Our resolutions declare that we are working in the best interests of Tammany, that we believe the district management can be vastly improved, and that Judge Burke should not be the leader because he is not a resident of the district. There is the issue in a few words, and that is the issue that should be met at the primary polls. It is true that certain of our opponents have tried to make the fight one between the Hebrews and the Irish-Americans, but that idea finds no sympathy with us. We have associated with us in this contest hundreds of good Tammany men of various nationalities, and we are fighting to win because we think that we are in the right."

THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

A Number of Prominent Persons Join the Organization.

At the regular monthly meeting yesterday of the Legal Aid Society, held at 229 Broadway, and over which Arthur von Briesen presided, the following new applicants were admitted to membership: Seth Low, William Jay Schieffelin, Roswell P. Flower, Thomas G. Shearman, George Foster Peabody, Anderson & Warren; Joseph Larocque, James Loeb, Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, Coudert Brothers, James B. Colgate, William S. Opdyke, L. von Hoffman, William B. Dana, James C. Carter, Julien T. Davies, E. J. De Coppet, William C. Whitney, George L. Rives, W. S. Gurnee, Lawrence Godkin, John J. Emery, Newman Erb, William W. Belwin, Dr. Fowler, Charles E. Hughes, F. S. Witherbee, Fritz Muser, Theodore De Witt, Trenor L. Park, Miss R. Butler, Charles Strauss, William M. Evarts, Adam Keller, William C. Gulliver, George W. Wingate, A. S. Frissell, Samuel Greenbaum, B. F. Beklyn, Spencer Trask, Howard Townsend, F. B. Thurber, Evert Jansen Wendell, Charles O. Brewster, and Charles A. Hoyt.

Mr. von Briesen rea a letter from Chief Justice Daly, commenting at length upon the excellent work of the society. Other letters were also read from the President of the Educational Alliance and the Working Woman's Co-operative Union, offering hearty assistance in the work of the society toward the relief of the poor.

Action was also taken toward the suppression of certain bucket and policy shops in New York, whose victims have recently invoked the society's aid toward the recovery of funds fraudulently obtained.

A meeting of the society has been set for Jan. 21, at the Arion Hall, at which Carl Schurz and Arthur von Briesen will make addresses.

Mr. Olcott's Callers.

Edward Lauterbach and Secretary Manchester called on District Attorney Olcott yesterday. It was said that their talk was about appointments in the District Attorney's office. Some appointments will be announced to-day.

RED MEN'S EXHIBITION.

Last Night's Feature at the Commercial Travelers' Fair.

The special feature of the Commercial Travelers' Fair in Madison Square Garden last night was a Red Men's exhibition. Judge Robert T. Daniel of Georgia, who is called the Great Incohonee, Great Senior Sagamore George E. Green of Binghamton, Great Junior Sagamore Dr. S. C. Wiley of Des Moines, and Great Chief of Records Charles C. Conley of Philadelphia, represented the council fires of the country, while several officers of New York State were on hand. A tremendous crowd was there, and the various booths did fine business.

The doll show was in charge of Cissy Fitzgerald and Louise Beaudet as auctioneers. Some fine dolls were on view, principal among them one contributed by Mrs. William McKinley and one by Mrs. Mark Hanna.

"Lipton's Pavilion" is inclosed in a handsome Indian portière. It is furnished with split bamboo tables and stools, and the floor is covered with a unique Persian rug. A silk India rug, which, it is declared, cost $15,000, hangs on the wall. There is fortune telling in this booth.

The Subway attracted a dense crowd, and the vaudeville served up in French style in the Café Chantant caught a lot of extra admissions from persons who apparently were pining for something "wicked."

To-night will be "Mayors' night." The Mayors who have been invited are Mayors William L. Strong, Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn, P. F. Wanser of Jersey City, Lawrence Fagan of Hoboken, Edgar Seymour of Newark, Christian Braun of Paterson, Andrew McLean of Passaic, John P. Gill of Orange, Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City, and Seymour of Bayonne, N. J.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

A NEW HOME!—Elderly people and others; $4 weekly. Circulars at 148 Saint Ann's Ave.

MADISON AV., 650, CORNER OF 60TH ST.—Elegant rooms on second floor, with board; strictly first-class.

SPORTING GOODS.

SPALDING'S

Skates for Christmas.

Skaters are sure to feel satisfied when skating with a pair of Peck & Snyder's American Club Skates, the ones that have been for years favorites with all skaters. Made in five grades, polished and ordinary finish. Skates of all kinds suitable for men, women, girls and boys. Then we have special Racing Skates for those who like speed skating.

Special to-day:

Ten thousand pairs Club Skates, all clamp, at 25 cents per pair; sold usually at 50 cents to $1.00.

Two Stores:

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 126-180 Nassau Street.

SPALDING-BIDWELL CO., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

Uptown store open until 8 P. M.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CECIL,
ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 118TH ST., New York.
NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL.
American plan.
Now open for inspection and engagements.
References required.
Suites of two and three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Service, cuisine, and all appointments first-class.
Accessible by 6th and 9th Av. elevated cars.
CHARLES S. HOLMES.

THE HANOVER.
S. E. CORNER OF FIFTH AVE. AND 15TH ST.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one, or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.
E. W. EAGER, MANAGER.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
18TH ST. AND 4TH AV.
American and European plans. Select and popular family hotel. Rates greatly reduced.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,
NOW OPEN.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HAMILTON HOTEL
HAMILTON BERMUDA
OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY
MEAD & BROOKS Managers

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Christmas service, December 25th, 11 A. M.
The Pastor, Henry van Dyke,
will read a new Christmas Story.
Strangers are cordially invited to all services.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Christmas Day, Friday, Dec. 25th, holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M. The rector will preach.

CHRISTMAS MORNING, 11 O'CLOCK, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Special Christmas music; soloist, Miss Hildebrand; organist, Prof. Walter Johnston; juvenile choir 100 voices; sermon, "Boyhood of Jesus." Preacher, Rev. S. Parks Cadman.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Services will be held on Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. in the hall 426 Columbus Av., between 80th and 81st Sts. Preaching by Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D.

DRY GOODS.

SILVERWARE, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, Jewelry, all our Holiday imported goods reduced to one-half our former low prices. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 181 West 22d St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Massage operator, skillful and experienced, desires patients; French system. Hygiene, 758 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife; first-class servants; take charge of gentleman's establishment; town or country; English; city references. M. S., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CARETAKER.—Management of chambers required by English couple; first-class references. G. B., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Three tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Jan. 27, Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular.

Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210; From Boston: First tour, $315; second, $355; third, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JACKSON, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ethel V. Jackson, 111 West 47th Street, New York City; Michel P. Caffe, address unknown, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES JACKSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emily V. Jackson, as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d24-law6wTh

JACKSON, EMILY V.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emily V. Jackson, 111 West 47th Street, New York City; Ethel V. Jackson, 111 West 47th Street, New York City; Michel P. Caffe, address unknown; Maus R. Vedder, 690 Madison Avenue, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of EMILY V. JACKSON, as guardian of the estate of Emily W. Jackson and Ethel V. Jackson, and show cause why she should not be discharged from all duties and liabilities as such guardian, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d24-law6wTh

MULLER, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 2nd day of September, 1896. SARAH

CHICAGO BANKERS HELD

DREYER AND BERGER GIVE BONDS FOR THEIR APPEARANCE.

Continuation of the Run on Two of the Large Banks—One Concern Resumes — Failure at West Superior.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Charges and counter-charges in connection with the management of the National Bank of Illinois were made to-day, and engrossed the attention of financial circles, to the exclusion of the day's events surrounding the big National bank collapse.

The arrest of Bankers Dreyer and Berger, the discharge of the receiver of the Roseland Bank, and the continuation of the savings depositors' run on the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Hibernian Banking Association were the principal developments.

By arrangement of the Police Department, counsel for the defendants and Justice of the Peace W. T. Hall, the accused private bankers, Edward S. Dreyer and Robert Berger, entered Justice Hall's private court-room at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Detective Fay, who held the warrants which F. E. Kennedy, a saloon keeper and depositor at Dreyer & Co.'s bank, had sworn to, announced that the men were under arrest. The charge in each case is that the bankers received a deposit of $153 at the close of business last Saturday, knowing at the time that they were insolvent.

The defendants were accompanied by Adolf Kraus, their lawyer, and Charles H. Wacker of the Wacker & Birk Brewing Company. The latter signed the bond of the bankers in the sum of $500 each for their appearance in Justice Hall's court Jan. 2.

Action Said to be Ill Advised.

Kennedy says he is acting for himself only, but his action is regarded as premature and ill advised by those who believe the Dreyer & Co. failure could not be foreseen. In this connection Levy Mayer, counsel for the National Bank of Illinois and Dreyer and Berger, said to a reporter for The United Associated Presses this afternoon:

"Dreyer & Co. cleared through the National Bank of Illinois. At the close of business Saturday afternoon there was not the slightest doubt entertained by the firm or even the shadow of a suggestion that they would not go on as usual Monday morning. Without a clearance bank, they could not possibly open up. The end of the National Bank of Illinois was as sudden as it was amazing. As one of its counsel, I had not the slightest intimation that there was any suspicion against the bank until late Saturday night. Dreyer & Co. did not know until Sunday that their clearing bank was in danger. They then took steps which resulted in the receivership. The receiver has all their property. The agitation at present existing has made some men precipitate and hasty in their criticism, their action, and their advice. When the excitement has subsided and the receiver has made a thorough investigation into the estate, and then only will people be in a position to calmly pass judgment. The causes of the National Bank of Illinois's failure and its condition will no doubt in due time be placed before the public. These Calumet Electric bonds which have all of a sudden dwindled into such an insignificant asset have for some years been coveted by some outsiders, and the interest on these bonds has always been promptly met."

One Bank Resumes.

The shortest bank receivership on record, forty-eight hours, was that of John H. Nichols, who was appointed receiver Monday afternoon for Frederick Wiersema, proprietor of the Roseland Savings Bank of Roseland, which cleared through the National Bank of Illinois. The receiver appeared before Judge Handy this afternoon and reported that there were assets of $83,000 in cash and real estate and liabilities of $51,600. Sufficient money had been raised to carry on the business, and the Judge discharged the receiver. The bank will open its doors to-morrow morning.

The runs on the Illinois Trust and Savings and Hibernian Banks continued to-day in lesser degree, and when the usual closing hour arrived there was not enough of a line at each bank to dignify the scare as a run. No vestige of the excitement is expected after Christmas Day. The officers of the Illinois Trust were so confident that the run on their bank had come to an ignoble end that after paying out under the sixty-day notice rule for depositors of over $100 for an hour or so, they decided to remove all restrictions, and began payment in full to all depositors in line. At the Hibernian Bank the notice was adhered to.

A staff of accountants, in charge of an expert, was put at work during the day at the Dreyer & Co. and Wasmanndorff & Heinemann Banks and next week a report is expected which will give an intelligent idea of the condition of both houses.

What Ruined the Bank.

Vice President Hammond, who is charged with pulling the wool over the eyes of the Directors of the defunct National bank, would not talk for publication when seen to-day at his Evanston home, but a friend, speaking for him, said:

"W. A. Hammond is to be made the scapegoat of the failure of the bank. He is a broken man to-day, but he is not any more to blame for the amount of money loaned on Calumet Electric security than are the members of the Finance Committee of the bank and its Directors. It was necessary for the purposes of a man connected with the South Chicago City Railway and an officer of one of the biggest banks in Chicago, to depreciate the Calumet Road stock, and to this end these two men accomplished the wreck of the National Bank of Illinois. Members of the Finance Committee and Directors of the failed bank knew the full amount of the Calumet loan, and hoped to make individual fortunes on the success of the venture. They were given stock of the road, and the purpose of the deal was to sell the property, and besides paying the bank loan, make a neat sum for the Directors. There has been a sharp contest between the General Electric and South Chicago City Railway Companies to get control of the Calumet bonds. The latter road will be worth $5,000,000 in five years, and the outsiders who ruined the bank know it, but they wanted to buy the bonds cheap."

RUNS ON ST. PAUL BANKS.

Something of a Money Scare, but the Worst Is Said to be Over.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 23.—The machinery for closing up the business of the Bank of Minnesota was set in motion this afternoon by Judge Otis in the appointment of William H. Lightner and Frank A. Seymour, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, its receivers.

M. D. Kenyon, Public Examiner, in his petition to the Court, stated that the assets of the bank were $281,000 in real estate, $45,000 in cash, and $1,675,000 in loans and discounts. Some surprise was expressed over the last item, as when the bank's last statement, Oct. 6, was made, the loans and discounts were given as $2,300,000. The Public Examiner has evidently given these at what he regards their actual value.

The bank is indebted to depositors in the sum of $2,341,000, and its liabilities over all assets are $340,000. As the capital stock is $600,000, and every stockholder liable to twice the amount of his stock, it is pretty certain that every depositor will be paid nearly dollar for dollar.

There was a short run on two small State banks this morning, but both went through the Clearing House all right, and declared themselves ready to meet any demands.

At Ortonville, the Bank of Ortonville had a run this morning because of the fact that William Dawson, Jr., Cashier of the Bank of Minnesota, is its Vice President. The bank had plenty of funds, and is in no danger of suspension.

BANK OF WEST SUPERIOR FAILS.

Compelled by the Chicago and St. Paul Troubles to Suspend.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 23.—The Bank of West Superior did not open its doors for business this morning, being forced to suspend.

A notice posted on the doors said that the immediate cause of the failure was the bank's inability to secure $20,000 that had been deposited in the Bank of Minnesota, at St. Paul, and the National Bank of Illinois, at Chicago.

The officials of the bank say they will resume soon and pay all depositors in full. The November statement showed deposits of $79,000; loans and discounts, $106,971, and real estate assets, $43,000.

The bank's capital was $50,000 and surplus $50,000. The cash on hand was $22,000, and all but $2,000 of this was tied up in outside failures. The City of Superior and Board of Education have nearly $14,000 in the bank, about half of which was deposited within the last few days.

The New York correspondent of the Bank of West Superior was the National Bank of the Republic. Its officers said that the Bank of West Superior had a small balance here, and that while they regretted the disaster, it was unimportant to New York interests.

Small Maine Bank Closed.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 23.—The American Banking and Trust Company of Auburn, chartered in 1886, has closed its doors and has asked the court for the appointment of a receiver. The deposits are not large, and bank officials say there are assets enough to pay depositors in full as soon as the assets can be turned into cash. The deposits and bills payable amount to $54,405, and the nominal assets are $130,743. The business of the institution was largely in Western mortgages.

Bank Going Out of Business.

HOLLISTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Holliston National Bank, held yesterday afternoon, a vote was passed to finish up the affairs of the bank Jan. 1, 1897, after which no more deposits will be taken. Another bank with a smaller capital probably will be organized.

LEGAL NOTES.

The greater portion of what remained of the will of Samuel J. Tilden, after the residuary clause giving $3,000,000 for the establishment of a free library in this city had been declared invalid some years ago by the Court of Appeals, is now adjudged void by Justice Beekman. The action was brought by John Bigelow and others, Mr. Tilden's executors, against George H. Tilden and others, heirs at law and beneficiaries under the will, for its construction. The portion of the estate applicable to library purposes comes from the estate of Mr. Tilden's sister, Mrs. Mary B. Pelton, who gave the bulk of her share to carry out the scheme. By the thirty-third and thirty-fourth articles of his will, Mr. Tilden sought to set aside $100,000 for the establishment of a library and free reading room in New Lebanon, and a like sum for a similar purpose in Yonkers. Justice Beekman finds that both provisions are open to the fatal objection that they violate the statute against perpetuities. "No time is specified," he says, "within which the trusts are to be executed, by any life in being, and the law is well settled that in the case of charitable trusts such a limitation is indispensable to their validity." The fifty-thousand-dollar bequest to Mrs. Pelton is adjudged now to belong to Laura P. Hazard, Mrs. Pelton's granddaughter, to whom Mrs. Pelton gave her property. Mrs. Adelaide E. T. Buchanan is held to be entitled to the principal of the trust of $25,000 for the benefit of her mother. The $100,000 left to Miss Marie Celeste Stauffel, in bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company and the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, the Court holds, must remain as then invested, there being no power to change the securities; though if an emergency arise which would seriously threaten any trust fund, the trustees might sell the securities under sanction of the court. Samuel J. and George H. Tilden are held under the will to have estates for life as tenants in common of certain family property in New Lebanon, each having power of appointment with respect to an undivided half of it. In default of exercise of the power by the first one dying, the survivor may appoint to the whole estate by will.

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The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Second Department, Justice Bradley writing the opinion, has just decided that where a policy of life insurance contained a condition that no payment of premiums would be recognized by the insurer unless made to a duly authorized agent, and by him entered at the time of payment in the premium receipt book belonging with the policy, the entry of payments of premiums in such receipt book was not essential to render them effectual as such, and evidence to prove that payments not entered in the book were in fact made to the agent was competent. "The payment," the Court says, "was the essential act to be performed by the holder of the policy. The entry in the book was in the nature of a receipt to be given by the defendant's agent, and while it was contemplated by the defendant that this duty would be performed by him and the book furnish the evidence of payments, the omission of the agent to make entries in it of payments actually made could not prejudice the plaintiff otherwise than as evidence which, it was desirable for her to have in support of the fact that they had been made. It would be quite unreasonable to permit the defendant to effectually assert a forfeiture arising solely from the non-observance of a condition by its agent who may thus have failed to perform his duty."

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The Court of Appeals has reversed a recovery by Annie Mitchell in her suit against the Rochester Railway Company for personal injuries. While standing upon a crosswalk in the City of Rochester awaiting an opportunity to board one of the defendant's cars, and just as she was about to step upon the car, a team attached to another car turned to the right and came so close to her that she stood between the horses' heads when they were stopped. She testified that from fright and excitement caused by the approach and proximity of the horses she became unconscious, and that this was followed by miscarriage and consequent illness. Medical testimony was given to the effect that the mental shock which she then received was sufficient to produce that result. The Court of Appeals holds, Justice Martin giving the opinion, that no recovery can be had for injuries sustained by fright occasioned by the negligence of another where there is no immediate personal injury.

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A recovery by Eliza A. Martin, in her suit against the Manufacturers' Accident Indemnity Company on an accident policy for the death of her husband, caused by a slight wound on one of his fingers, which was immediately followed by blood poisoning, of which he died thirteen days after the injury, has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The defendant claimed the policy was not in force, because decedent, in signing a receipt a few days before this accident for payment of an indemnity for a previous injury, stated that the payment was in settlement of any and all claims the insured had or might have against the company for loss resulting from injuries received on a certain specified day under his policy, giving its number, "which is hereby surrendered." But Chief Justice Andrews, giving the opinion of the court, holds that the policy, not having been delivered up to or demanded by the company, and the time for which premiums had been paid to further continue it in force had not expired, the words "which is hereby surrendered" were properly construed as referring to the particular claim described in the context. Under a clause in the policy providing that the insurance should not extend "to any case except where the injury is the proximate and sole cause of the disability or death," it was held that the court might properly charge the jury that if they found that the virulent matter which produced the blood poisoning was communicated to the wound coincident with its infliction, and the death was produced by the blood poisoning, it was a death within the policy.

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The decision of the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, sustaining an order refusing a writ of mandamus to the Inebriates' Home, at Fort Hamilton, requiring the Controller of the City of Brooklyn to pay over 15 per cent. of excise moneys, passes upon interesting questions under the provisions of the new Constitution in reference to charitable institutions. The Inebriates' Home, from its reorganization in 1867, has been in part supported by excise moneys. The court holds that the rules adopted by the State Board of Charities, in pursuance of the Constitution, and these acts, with the Constitution, cover the whole question and establish a uniform, harmonious system which it was the purpose of the Constitution to accomplish. The effect of the Constitutional provision is held to operate upon statutes then existing, and that its effect was to modify the act under which this application was made by striking out the command to pay, leaving simply in force the authorization to pay.

EVIDENCE FOR ZUKER ALL IN

CASE OF THE ALLEGED INCENDIARY READY FOR ARGUMENT.

Defense Consisted in a Denial of the Charges and Testimony Against the Credibility of Some of the People's Witnesses.

The defense in the case of Isaac Zuker, who is on trial for arson in the first degree before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, was continued yesterday.

Carefully and thoroughly the prosecution had produced the testimony of Isaac Schoenholz, who is now undergoing imprisonment for forty-eight years for arson, and of Gustave Meyer, a former employe. These men both swore positively that arrangements were made with them by Zuker to burn his building at 264 Division Street. Zuker on the stand positively denied this. He said he never knew Schoenholz, and the reason Meyer testified against him was because he had been discharged and had a spite. He acknowledged on cross-examination that in almost every place of business he has occupied there has been a fire.

The day began with Solomon Samplin as the first witness for the defense. Mr. Samplin is a jeweler, and lived at 240 Division Street in 1891 and 1892. He knew Zuker well, and after the fire took charge of some of his rescued goods. Mr. Samplin also testified against the credibility of Meyer. He said that after the fire and arrest of Zuker, Meyer said to him: "He is charged with setting his fire and I'm a witness against him. I've got to push him. I'm being pushed myself, and I've got to push somebody else." Mrs. Eva Cohen, an employe at the time of the fire, testified that the work of the following day was laid out for them all.

William F. Howe, for the defense, then called Gustave Meyer, the prosecution's witness, who has confessed to arson, to the stand in cross-examination to show that Meyer had contradicted his own testimony on a previous civil trial, in which he had said that he knew nothing whatever about the origin of any fires. In the present trial he told how he originated three fires.

David Feinman, formerly Zuker's salesman, testified that Meyer had told him he could make $500 by swearing he had heard a conversation between him and Zuker.

After Fernman, a number of Zuker's former employes testified to working the day before the fire. They all said nothing unusual was apparent.

Mrs. Rachel Zuker, wife of the accused man, was next on the stand. She testified that her husband paid $9,000 for the property 264 Division Street three years before the fire. She admitted on cross-examination that she had collected $700 from an insurance company for damage done to her apartments by a fire in East Eighty-fifth Street in 1893. She said the fire was in a flat overhead, and her damage was from water.

Isaac Zuker, the defendant, followed. He said he was forty-nine years old, and was born in Russia. He came to this country in 1869 or 1870. He has engaged in different businesses. He kept a stand in Washington Market for ten years. For three years he ran a shoe manufacturing establishment in Newark, also in Philadelphia. These he sold out in 1878 or 1879, and came to New York and engaged in the cloak business on East Broadway. He ran a retail clothing store eighteen or twenty years ago in Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. He said there had been a fire there, for which he had collected the insurance. Before Zuker finished his direct examination he denied fully and emphatically having any acquaintance with Shoenholz, or even making any arrangement with him to have a fire. He knew Meyer, but, owing to ill feeling between them, he never had anything to do with him.

When Assistant District Attorney Vernon Davis took hold of Zuker, the defendant admitted he had a fire in Newark. He said he couldn't recollect exactly whether he had a fire in Philadelphia. The Myrtle Avenue place also suffered the same fate. Mr. Davis tried hard to refresh Zuker's memory as to his Philadelphia experience by papers and receipts. The prisoner said he could not read them, and when they were read in a low voice to him, still persisted in his loss of memory.

At the conclusion of Zuker's testimony the evidence was closed. Justice Fursman then adjourned the case until Monday, when both sides will sum up.

HE GREW TIRED OF PAYING.

August Belmont's Attitude Toward the Turf and Field Club.

An advertisement that was printed in a New York newspaper yesterday created considerable comment among those who have been the patrons of Morris Park and the Turf and Field Club. It read as follows:

No person has any authority to purchase or order any goods or merchandise in the name of the Turf and Field Club, Morris Park, Westchester County, New York.

F. R. APPLETON, Treasurer.

The advertisement was not intended, as many thought, to head off somebody's scheme for swindling the club. It was not printed because of any discrepancy that had been discovered, as others imagined. Its reason was to be found in the fact that August Belmont had grown tired of being responsible for the club's debts when the members had not made an effort to support it, and that he had decided to quit before more money was taken out of his bank account.

Mr. Belmont told his friends about the time the racing season at Mount Morris closed that he expected to be able, with the aid of other members of the House Committee and the co-operation of the members of the club, to keep the house open all Winter, as a place to which members could drive, and where they could find everything that would make a few hours pleasant.

He found that the stock it was necessary to have on hand was in the ratio of $1,000 to $5, when compared with the support of the members.

As a member of the club put it to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday: "People would drive up here and demand the pick of all the birds of the air, the fishes of the sea, lakes, and rivers, the wines of the world. To keep them cost a lot of money. A day's receipts in the face of all the demands would not be over $20. That's what made Mr. Belmont tired of paying. The club will be simply closed for the Winter. It is in no financial entanglements that will not be promptly straightened out."

Killed on a Crossing.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23.—Mrs. Henry Bond and Miss Tyrrell, sisters, living at Woodbourne, Penn., were driving across the Reading Railroad tracks near their home at 11:15 o'clock this morning. Their carriage was struck by an express train and Miss Tyrrell was instantly killed. Mrs. Bond was brought to St. Francis Hospital in this city. She is so badly injured that it is thought to-night she will die. Miss Tyrrell was eighteen years old.

Miss Willard Severely Ill.

CASTILE, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Miss Frances Willard, President of the World's and National Women's Christian Temperance Union, who is at the sanitarium here, has suffered a relapse and is quite ill. Her physician has canceled all her engagements and she will remain here for some months.

HEARINGS ON THE CHARTER.

Some of Its Chapters to be Given Out To-day—Public Then to be Heard.

The first seven or eight chapters of the Greater New York charter, as prepared by the Draft Committee of the Greater New York Commission, will be made public this afternoon by Commissioner Pinney, Secretary of the committee. At the same time the report of the sub-committee of the Draft Committee, which explains the chapters, will be given out. THE NEW YORK TIMES has already printed the essential features of the report and of the provisions of the charter. In point of information little will be added by the official publication to what has been printed in THE TIMES.

The commission will meet on Saturday in the Council Chamber of the City Hall to arrange for public hearings upon the chapters now to be made public. The hearings on these chapters will doubtless occupy all of the week beginning with Monday, Jan. 4, and public hearings on the remaining chapters will occupy the next week. The hearings will probably be held in the Council Chamber when possible, and at other times in the Governor's Room.

The Draft Committee was in session for several hours yesterday in Mayor Strong's private office. The members were principally engaged in revising the proofs of the chapters to be made public and of the report.

The hearings, it is expected, will develop opposition to several of the provisions of the proposed charter. The enormous powers given to the Municipal Assembly are likely to be subjected to criticism, as are also the police provisions of the charter. As already told in THE TIMES, it is proposed to continue the Bi-Partisan Police Board and also to continue the Bureau of Elections as a branch of the Police Department. The Draft Committee will give its reasons for so doing in the report.

In addition to the powers of the Municipal Assembly already printed in these columns, it is proposed to give it the power, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Estimate and Apportionment, to regulate the height of buildings to be erected in this city.

The new charter proposes to continue the City Chamberlain's office as part of the Greater City's financial system.

The Recorder under the new charter will probably not be a member of the Sinking Fund Commission. The establishment of a new Sinking Fund for the Greater City will probably be provided for.

The Controller will have authority to appoint receivers of taxes in the different "boroughs," who will have their offices in the borough halls. The Controller will also appoint deputy collectors of accounts, and collectors of arrearages in assessments and water rates in the different boroughs.

A peculiar situation will be brought about in regard to the Court House and County Jail of Queens County. These buildings are now within the territory included in Greater New York. While all other public buildings within this territory are put under the charter, the Court House and jail of Queens will have to be specially exempted. It will be odd to have the suits of Queens County tried in a Court House in New York, and the criminals of that county incarcerated in this city.

The powers invested by the charter in the Municipal Assembly will give to the Greater New York absolute home rule. One provision gives the Assembly power to purchase water works and to pass penal ordinances for the purpose of controlling the water supply and the territory affecting it. It will be able to pass any ordinance that does not conflict with the laws of the State or of the United States.

JUDGMENT ON A CARD DEBT.

The Case Involved the Loan of a Lot of Poker Chips.

A poker debt figured in the Eleventh District Court in a suit yesterday brought by William A. Stadelman to recover $182 in money which, it is alleged, he loaned to E. Mortimer Pine, a broker. It appeared from the evidence, however, that it was not cash which had changed hands in the transaction, but poker chips, and the broker sought to repudiate it on that ground.

Mr. Stadelman testified that he loaned the defendant $182 on the night of Aug. 19 in the Holland Club, at 14 West Thirty-first Street. On cross-examination, Stadelman was asked whether he had given cash.

"I gave the equivalent," was the answer.

"Did you give a check?"

"I gave quite a number of them."

"What kind were they?"

"They were mainly of celluloid and of various colors."

"They were poker chips, were they not?"

"Yes."

Mr. Stadelman said that they were the equivalent of money, and that Pine had given them to the Treasurer of the club, who sold the chips to the players, and who redeemed them at the value agreed on.

"These chips had no value outside of the club, had they?"

"Well, any member of the club would have redeemed them."

"But they had no value, had they?"

"Not after I lent them to Pine, you bet."

The witness was not allowed to state what his winnings were that night, but he said that he had lent the chips to Pine to make good his account with the banker, so that the banker should not have to wait.

Mr. Pine swore that he had never borrowed any "cash money" from the plaintiff in his life. He was not allowed to testify as to his losses or an alleged repayment in chips, because he had not pleaded this as a defense.

William S. Dunlap, connected with the Holland Club, testified that on the date in question he held due bills for chips against Pine for $200, and that the plaintiff had loaned the chips to Pine to enable Pine to take up the due bills.

Justice O'Gorman decided that there was clearly a loan of money, and gave judgment for the plaintiff in the full amount.

RICHMOND FAMILY ROW.

Petition for the Removal of the Buffalo Millionaire as Administrator.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Attorneys Day and Romer to-day filed with Surrogate Marcus a petition asking for the removal of Jewett M. Richmond as testamentary trustee of the estate of the late Moses M. Richmond.

The application for the removal is made by Mrs. Loraine Richmond of 958 Delaware Avenue, widow of Moses M. Richmond.

The startling part of the petition is the conclusion, as follows:

"Your petitioner, upon information and belief, charges that Jewett M. Richmond, testamentary trustee, is very wealthy, his riches reaching into the millions, and monopolizing most of his time in looking after it and increasing it, giving him little if any time to look after 'trust estates'; that as he grows older his health fails him more and more, and he is fast becoming color blind morally, so as not to be able to distinguish readily between right and wrong, as your petitioner has had the opportunity to judge from his shady transactions."

Surrogate Marcus granted an order compelling Jewett M. Richmond to show cause why he should not be removed from the trust and a competent and disinterested person or trust company appointed as trustee in his place.

Mr. Richmond is sixty-five years of age and has lived in Buffalo forty-one years. He is President of the Marine Bank of Buffalo.

Smallpox in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The officers of the steamer Belgic, which arrived Monday from Yokohama, report that a smallpox epidemic is raging in Kobe and Tokio. In Kobe, for two months before the vessel left that port, there had been 1,784 cases of the disease reported, of which 948 had been fatal. All the hospitals were turned into pest houses, and when the steamer was in port the disease was defying all attempts to stop it. In Tokio the disease was alarmingly on the increase, 283 cases having been reported in the first thirteen days of November. The epidemic hospital of that city was filled, and when the Belgic was there preparations were being made to change the General Hospital to take care of the increasing number of smallpox patients.

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CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

STORY OF ITS GROWTH IN THIS CITY AND STATE.

George McAneny in a Lecture at the Berkeley Lyceum Shows the Changes the Years Have Brought About.

The lectures on Civil Service Reform at the Berkeley Lyceum every Wednesday since Nov. 11, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association and the League for Political Education, are drawing to a close, and the last of the series will be delivered Dec. 30.

Yesterday the lecturer was George McAneny of this city, who spoke on "Civil Service Reform in City and State." There was a very good attendance, mostly ladies. Dorman B. Eaton, who had heretofore attended all of the lecturers, was present. Mr. McAneny was introduced by William A. Poste, former Civil Service Commissioner under David B. Hill.

Mr. McAneny brought the discussion of civil service reform home to the State and City of New York. He sketched the history of the civil service of New York, and showed that the spoils system, afterward known in American politics as the "New York system," could be traced back to Aaron Burr.

The Tammany Society, the centre of the great system of corruption, was formed in 1789, shortly after George Washington's inauguration as the first President of the United States. During the Revolution some regiments of Pennsylvania troops put upon their flags the picture of "St. Tammany," the legendary chief of the Delaware Indians. A number of Tammany societies were formed after the war.

Aaron Burr, while not the originator of the idea, was the controlling spirit in the organization of the Tammany Society of New York. William Mooney, the originator of the movement, was the political disciple of Burr. One of the chief reasons that led to the foundation of Tammany was to counteract the influence of the "Society of the Cincinnati," in which Alexander Hamilton was the leading spirit. It was a curious incident that Burr's seconds in his duel with Hamilton were both Sachems of Tammany, and a third Tammany Sachem awaited the result at Burr's home.

In Burr's political maxims, known as the "Burrian Code," was the now familiar spoils idea: "Politics is a game, the prize of which is office;" and another familiar article of political faith, that "there is only one unpardonable sin in politics—bolting." Another maxim was: "Editors are to be unscrupulously used, but not thoroughly trusted."

Mr. McAneny said that in the spoils system Martin Van Buren was Burr's legitimate successor. He received the office of Surrogate as a reward for services in the election of Gov. Tompkins in 1807. Andrew Jackson said, on meeting Martin Van Buren, "I am no politician; but if I were a politician I should be a New York politician." Van Buren, when President, appointed as Collector of the Port of New York a man whose shortage at the end of four years was $200,000. In spite of this he reappointed the Collector, whose shortage soon ran up to $1,200,000. It was during the debate over the appointment of Van Buren as Minister to England that William L. Marcy uttered the famous battle-cry of the spoilsmen: "To the victors belong the spoils." Such was the fruit of the "New York system."

First Movement for Reform.

The first movement for reform in the civil service in this country was begun in 1869 by George W. Curtis. It was at his suggestion that the Jenks reports were brought before Congress in 1867, though nothing came of them. In the Appropriation bill of 1869, however, a clause was inserted at the end providing for the appointment of suitable persons. It evidently escaped the notice of Congressmen. The practical reform movement was begun in 1877, when Dorman B. Eaton was appointed by the President as a Commissioner to investigate the civil service in England. His report is still one of the most valuable documents in the history of the reform. From that time there were desultory efforts to establish civil service rules in the public service.

In 1881 the spoils machine of New York was represented in the United States Senate by Conkling and Platt. The controversy between Conkling and the President as to the right of the Senator to dictate the appointments in New York was terminated by the resignation of Conkling and Platt. Shortly afterward, President Garfield was shot because he refused to appoint a "stalwart" politician from Ohio.

The Civil Service Reform Association was organized in 1870 at the house of Mr. Eaton. In 1882 the Civil Service Reform bill was enacted by Congress, and signed by the President in January, 1883. The New York Civil Service Commission was constituted in the latter year, and John Jay was made President, with Henry A. Richmond and Augustus Schoonmaker as the other Commissioners. Seth Low, as Mayor of Brooklyn, in 1884, applied civil service rules to the public service of that city.

Attitude of New York Governors.

Mr. McAneny stated that William A. Poste had been asked by Gov. Hill to resign as Civil Service Commissioner because he insisted upon enforcing the rules. Gov. Hill thereupon appointed Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who thought civil service reform a sham, to succeed him. Gen. Sickles soon became a convert, and Hill asked for his resignation also. Gov. Flower was hostile to the reform. Gov. Morton has been friendly, and has placed on the classified lists the great bulk of appointive positions.

Mr. New York Civil Mayor Strong has taken decisive action in enforcing the rules. Out of 20,000 places he found only 7,000 in the classified service. Now there are only 75 positions in the entire city that are not subject to civil service rules.

As an illustration of inefficiency and extravagance, Mr. McAneny said that under the "fee system" in the Register's office, the Register employed only a few clerks. In 1887 $27,000 covered the expenses of the office. Under Register Levy it had increased to $88,000 a year, and the number of employes had increased from 19 to 62. There was practically no more work done, and 5,000 corrections in the indices had to be made and pages had to be cut from the records to be replaced by accurate copies of the originals.

Tweed's Advice While in Jail.

"Boss" Tweed said, in Ludlow Street Jail, that the only way to prevent a recurrence of the system he had ruled and robbed under was to enforce strict civil service reform.

Abraham Gruber, said Mr. McAneny, sent his clerk to the Civil Service Commissioners a short time ago to get the questions that are asked candidates so that he could make use of them in his speeches. They were sent. Mr. Gruber soon called in person and said they were not the questions he wanted. He wanted the ones on geography that are asked applicants for positions in painting and carpentering. The Commissioners said these applicants were not given written questions to answer, but were examined as to their skill in painting or in carpentering. "Well," said Mr. Gruber, "I must say that it all seems pretty fair."

Mr. McAneny concluded by saying that the "New York system" would soon stand as a synonym of political purity instead of another name for political corruption.

Mrs. Charles R. Lowell will give the last lecture in the series Wednesday, Dec. 30, on "The Conclusion of the Whole Matter."

MR. SCHURZ AND MR. BLACK.

The Former Invited to Troy to Talk of Civil Service Reform.

Shortly after Mr. Black was elected Governor Carl Schurz wrote to him, saying that he would like to meet him and talk over civil service reform. When Mr. Black was in this city and staid with Frank H. Platt for two days he did not see Mr. Schurz, but a few days ago Mr. Schurz received a letter from the Governor-elect inviting him to Troy, saying that he would like to discuss civil service reform with him. Mr. Schurz has gone to Troy, where he will see Mr. Black, probably, to-day or to-morrow.

ENTERTAINED BY MR. EDISON.

Railroad Men Visit His Laboratory and Enjoy the Vitascope.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 23.—A party of Lehigh Valley officials visited the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison this morning to view a collection of vitascope pictures of moving railroad trains. The party reached the laboratory at 11 o'clock, and was taken in hand by Mr. W. E. Gilmore, Mr. Edison's manager. The first picture shown was one of the famous Black Diamond Express of the Lehigh Valley Company, coming head on at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The party was also shown a number of fine pictures taken at Niagara, showing the rapids above and below the falls and the falls themselves, and also a picture of a number of four-in-hand parties at the Country Club, in Buffalo.

Among the visitors were C. S. Lee, General Passenger Agent; W. H. Gummere, General Baggage Agent; A. W. Nonnemaker, Assistant General Passenger Agent; H. H. Kingston, General Traffic Agent, and E. E. Reets, Assistant General Superintendent. The party was introduced to Mr. Edison and were shown all the wonders of the place.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The boys of Grammar School No. 69, Andrew J. Whiteside, Principal, will give a Christmas entertainment at 1:15 P. M. to-day.

—The friends of Cuba will have a mass meeting to-night at Colonial Hall, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and First Street.

—A jury in the City Court yesterday decided that Lawyer Jacob Fromme must pay Dentist Charles B. Isaacson $125 for professional services.

—Sister Charlotte's annual turkey dinner to the homeless and friendless women of the city will take place New Year's Day at 140 West Twenty-sixth Street.

—A lecture on "The Attitude of the Jew Toward Festivals of Christendom" will be delivered to-morrow evening by Dr. M. H. Harris, in Temple Israel of Harlem.

—A Christmas tree will be lighted in the children's ward of New York Hospital by colored electric lamps at 8 o'clock this evening, and a Christmas entertainment will be given.

—The 270 employes of the Stock Exchange will to-day share in the Christmas gratuity fund subscribed by the brokers. The distribution will be graded. Last year $4,700 was subscribed.

—The side light in the show window of the Fyfe Shoe Company, 124 Nassau Street, was smashed with a brick yesterday morning, and a dozen pairs of shoes, worth about $50, were stolen.

—At the Sailors' Home of the American Seamen's Friend Society, 190 Cherry Street, there will be a Christmas tree and musical entertainment to-night. The friends of seamen are invited.

—A Christmas tree festival of the children of the Colored Orphans Asylum, One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, will take place Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—Thirteen passengers on the steamship Seneca, which arrived yesterday from Havana, were unable to produce certificates of acclimatization, and were removed to Hoffman Island for observation. Twelve of them were Chinamen.

—The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States has received a cablegram from Hamodan, Persia, regarding the illness of Robert L. Speer. The cablegram reads: "Relapse. All symptoms favorable."

—Daniel N. Morgan, Treasurer of the United States, visited the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and talked with Cashier Maurice L. Muhlemann. Afterward he took a trip from the Barge Office on the new Ellis Island boat, the John G. Carlisle.

—The City Vigilance League Class on Citizenship, which is designed for the instruction of foreigners who have taken out their first naturalization papers, meets every Saturday evening at the Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson Street.

—The residence of Maurice Friedman, 135 West Eighty-sixth Street, was accidentally set on fire by his young son Benjamin yesterday afternoon, and the interior damaged by water and smoke to the amount of $3,500. A daughter who was lying ill on the third floor of the house had to be carried to the home of a neighbor.

—Plans and specifications were submitted to the Building Department yesterday for the erection of a one-story brick and stone carhouse and offices on the south side of Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, extending from Ninth to Amsterdam Avenues. The structure is to be built for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and will cost $125,000.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates had arrived yesterday: Hong Kong, Nov. 24; Shanghai, Nov. 28; Yokohama, Dec. 5; Honolulu, Dec. 15. News has been received from Tacoma of the arrival at that port of mails from China and Japan. The mails are due to arrive in New York on Dec. 27 and Dec. 28, respectively.

—Countryman—The Metropolitan Museum of Art is free to the public on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, on Tuesday and Saturday evenings, and on Sunday afternoons. The Museum of Natural History is open to the public without charge on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; on Tuesday and Saturday evenings from 8 to 10 P. M., and on Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M. At other times an admission fee of 25 cents is charged.

Brooklyn.

—Justice W. W. Goodrich was sworn in as a Justice of the Supreme Court yesterday morning by Justice Dickey. He was appointed to the place made vacant by the death of Justice Pratt, and was elected to a term at the recent election.

—The Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society will hold its Christmas entertainment for the poor children to-morrow morning. Arrangements have been made for handling 3,000 children. William Phelps MacFarlane has charge of the entertainment.

—John Cornell, a milkman, seventy-five years old, was taken seriously ill yesterday morning while on his rounds in front of 56 De Kalb Avenue. He was taken into a near by house, but died before medical aid could be summoned. Death is supposed to have resulted from old age and exposure.

—Superintendent of Public Instruction Maxwell, owing to complaints of parents, has declared war against truant schoolboys who go to the theatre Wednesday afternoons instead of attending school. He has secured the assistance of the Police Department, and after the Christmas vacation strict measures will be taken.

—Mrs. Margaret Madison, wife of Ambrose G. Madison, a great-grand-nephew of President Madison, was granted a separation yesterday morning by Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court. Her testimony showed Madison to be a wife beater. The couple have five children. Justice Dickey ordered the husband to pay $5 a week alimony.

—W. P. Mackay, a former newspaper reporter, has been ordained a minister of the Reformed Episcopal Church by the Right R

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LAUNCH OF A GUNBOAT

THE ANNAPOLIS TAKES HER FIRST DIP IN THE OCEAN.

Christened by a Granddaughter of Admiral Porter—The Ceremony a Success—Prominent Persons Attend—A Model Vessel.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., Dec. 23.—The gunboat Annapolis, the latest addition to the United States Navy, took her maiden dip in the water to-day off the Crescent Shipyard here.

It was a cold morning for the launching ceremony. Snow was falling, and the subtle influence of Jack Frost was apparent all around the yard, except in the salt water. There was quite a large gathering at the yard to witness the launch, but the storm kept many away, notably Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Assistant Secretary McAdoo, Vice President-elect Hobart, and Gov. Griggs. All of these had signified their intention of being present, and Lieut. Nixon had the flags of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Navy hoisted.

Among those who were present were Lieut. and Mrs. Theodric Porter and the Misses Georgiana, Margaret, and Rosalind Porter, Prof. Hutton of Columbia University, Chief Engineer A. G. Cassidy, United States Navy; W. W. Nixon of Washington, George H. Kendall, Aaron Vanderbilt, A. H. Locke, Capt. W. H. Jacques of the New Jersey Naval Militia, attended by his staff in uniform; Commander Delahanty, Harbor Master of the Port of New York; John C. Rankin, Mayor of Elizabeth; Dr. W. G. Culver, John P. Holland, designer of the submarine boat being built at the Crescent yard, and W. G. Powell, Chief Draughtsman, United States Navy.

Interest in the Launching.

The citizens of Annapolis took considerable interest in the launching and a delegation was present. City Counselor Frank H. Stockit represented the Mayor. The others were Dr. Washington G. Tuck, James W. Owens, J. Edward Abbott, and William Holladay. From the Naval Academy were Commander Tilley, Prof. Fay, Mrs. Fay, Miss Fay, Prof. Terry, and Dr. L. L. Von Wedekind.

The launch was to have taken place at three bells, (9:30 o'clock,) but it was 10:20 when the new boat slid off the ways. The guests gathered about the yard and watched Capt. Soley superintended the final preparations. The ways were carefully inspected and greased and then when all was ready the visitors went on to the christening platform, and Miss Georgiana Porter, a granddaughter of Admiral Porter, took the bottle of wine and stood ready to christen the new boat. It was only a pint bottle. The Annapolis is a small boat and did not "rank" a quart. The neck of the bottle was incased in silver and gayly decorated with red, blue, and white ribbons.

"Knock away the shores," shouted Capt. Soley. A few sharp blows from the mallets of the workmen sounded on the crisp air and the shores fell to the ground, leaving the gun boat resting in the cradle.

"All ready!" asked Capt. Soley.

"All ready," replied Lieut. Nixon.

"Then cut away!" shouted the Superintendent.

First Dip in the Ocean.

Two workmen had been standing with a big two-handled saw ready to cut through the sole piece, a two-inch plank, which kept the boat on dry land. At the order they started to cut. The thickness of the plank was soon reduced to an inch, then to half an inch. A moment later a quarter of an inch of timber was all that held the boat, and the next instant it was cut through. The boat was freed. It trembled a moment like a human being would at the idea of a dip in the ocean in such weather.

Miss Porter smashed the bottle under the bow as she said: "I christen thee Annapolis."

The wine splashed all over the bow and then the boat began to slide down the ways. At first it moved slowly, and then, going faster and faster, it made a big plunge into the water. Those who witnessed the launch cheered, and the Annapolis seemed to acknowledge the salute by gracefully bobbing up and down on the water. The tug Daniel S. Lamont had a stern line and a snub line fastened to the gunboat's bow kept her from running over to the Staten Island shore. The Annapolis was hauled alongside one of the docks and the visitors to the yard took luncheon with Lieut. and Mrs. Nixon in the draughting room, and all drank to the success of the new gunboat.

The Annapolis is one of the six composite gunboats authorized by Congress on July 14, 1895. Of this class three other vessels, the Marietta, the Vicksburg, and the Newport, have been launched.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ANNAPOLIS.

One of Six Composite Gunboats Provided for by Congress Last Year.

The Annapolis is a composite single-screw full-sail powered cruiser. The vessel is framed strongly in steel and is built with a steel double bottom. She is planked with four inches of yellow pine planks to just above the water line. The planks are fastened by manganese bronze bolts and are then covered by copper sheathing. The stem, sternpost, and rudder are all massive pieces of bronze, so that no steel is exposed to the action of the sea water in contact with brass. She will thus be able to go on cruises of several years' duration on stations where there are no docks, as she will not have to be subject to frequent scraping of the bottom, as in the case of steel ships. Her large sail area and hull, shaped for easy handling under sail, will enable her to make most of her passages under sail and so save coal, while her light draught will enable her to visit almost every port. She is 168 feet on the water line, 200 feet over all, and 35 feet beam, with a displacement of 1,000 tons. All the wood in this vessel, even to the decks, has been fire-proofed so that there can be no damage from fire.

One of the Six Composite Gunboats.

The vessel was designed by Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn as one of the six composite gunboats appropriated for a year ago. Engineer in Chief Melville has in this vessel permitted the use of water tubular boilers of the Babcock & Wilcox type, so that steam of 225 pounds pressure will be used with fast-running engines proportioned for this great pressure. Twelve knots is the guaranteed speed, but it is expected that the Annapolis will be a fast vessel.

The engines are of the vertical direct action, triple expansion type, with cylinders 15¼, 23½, and 36 inches in diameter, respectively, and a stroke of 30 inches. They will develop 900 horse power and make 150 revolutions of the single screw a minute. She is to be barkentine rigged, with a sail area of nearly 11,500 square feet.

Armament of the Cruiser.

The armament of the Annapolis will consist of six four-inch rapid-fire guns as a main battery, and four six-pounder and two one-pounder rapid-fire guns as a second battery. One of the four-inch guns will be placed forward, one aft, and two on each side amidships. The six-pounders will be placed on each side forward and amidships, and the one-pounders on each side aft. There are no gun sponsons. Her complement will consist of 9 officers, 10 marines, and 125 bluejackets. The boat will carry a twenty-eight-foot launch, a cutter, and a whaleboat of the same length, a twenty-foot gig, and an eighteen-foot dinghy. The contract price for the Annapolis is $238,000.

The boilers will be placed on board today, so that there will be no delay during the holidays. Her trial trip will take place some time in February, and she will be delivered to Secretary of the Navy Herbert on March 1.

This is the nineteenth launch from Nixon's Shipyard in thirty-six weeks, and during this time two vessels have been sent knock-down to South America. The submarine boat started about two weeks ago is already in frame.

AFFAIRS OF SOLOMON SAYLES.

An Assignment Made to Charles A. Hess—His Statement.

The forming into a stock company of the wholesale butcher's business at Sixth Avenue and Tenth Street of Solomon Sayles, and the serving of an attachment against the property Tuesday for $22,739, resulted yesterday in Mr. Sayles making an assignment to Charles A. Hess, a lawyer, of 66 Broadway. No statement concerning the affairs of the business was obtainable at Mr. Sayles's office, but Mr. Hess gave out the following typewritten statement:

"Mr. Sayles was forced to take this step because of the action of an overanxious and, perhaps, ill-advised creditor. The Sol. Sayles Company was formed for the purpose of saving a large and extensive business of over thirty years' standing. A large amount of capital was required, and people were found willing to contribute it; hence the organization of the company of which Mr. Sayles is President and General Manager, and the corporation will continue the business heretofore carried on by Sayles.

"As assignee, I cannot as yet give definite information to the creditors, but from what little I know of the condition of affairs, I think I am safe in saying that the creditors are likely to receive 100 cents on the dollar.

"The mortgages that were recorded this morning are given to secure the confidential creditors, who loaned money to Sayles. Sayles has large equities in valuable real estate in this city, and his inability to sell some of these properties, perhaps, had something to do with his present financial trouble."

The attachment served against Mr. Sayles Tuesday was for money loaned and meat sold to him between Aug. 21 and Dec. 21 by J. J. Harrington & Co.

A trust deed of the property 126 to 130 Sixth Avenue, where Mr. Sayles's store is situated, was filed yesterday in the Register's office, to Ruel W. Poor, as trustee. It was dated Feb. 28, 1896, and is subject to the mortgage of $150,000, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Sayles gave mortgages, to which Mr. Hess referred, to the following persons: Clara Ryder, $7,000; Louisa M. Doctor, as executrix, $5,917; Deborah W. Best, $12,248; all on 126 to 130 Sixth Avenue; Alfred Burrows, $6,000; John A. Cormack, $8,000; William E. Wooley, $1,100; Robert Dunlap, $4,000; Jacob Rothschild, $4,400; Hardy Rodman, $1,000; Max M. Hamburger, $12,000; John Halloran, $5,000; Louisa W. Doctor, as executrix, $2,000, all on 140 and 142 Sixth Avenue, the total amount being $68,665.

Michael T. Burns obtained an attachment against Mr. Sayles for $1,105, and Theodore P. Huffman & Co. obtained a judgment for $691, for hay and feed.

CLERK MURPHY IN TROUBLE.

Leak in Custom House Examination Questions Discovered.

Pending investigation by Collector James T. Kilbreth, Thomas F. Murphy, a clerk in the office of Theodore Babcock, Jr., who is Secretary of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the New York Custom House District, has been suspended from duty. Collector Kilbreth took this action because of evidence that Murphy was implicated in transactions by which access to examination papers by candidates for promotion was had.

"It is a very delicate matter," said Collector Kilbreth yesterday, "and I prefer at present to say nothing more than that I am busy in inquiry and do not want to smirch any one without proper warrant. Were I to talk I might injure or pain those who are innocent. My inquiry will not end to-day. When I know the facts I may decide to make them public. Of this I am convinced—the practices in which I am interested are not old. They are of recent date and do not extend back into years; in fact, I believe that a scheme that was developing has been stopped."

All that Secretary Babcock would say was that Murphy, who was his principal assistant, had been suspended for irregularities in connection with his duty. The offense, as viewed at present, was obtaining possession of questions to be used in the annual examinations this month. While there was no evidence that Murphy obtained a financial reward through his possession of the questions, Mr. Babcock said he failed to see that this made any difference in the offense. Mr. Babcock refused to tell how the leak was discovered. A report will be sent to Washington as soon as the investigation ends.

Dr. Butler's Critical Illness.

Charles Butler, LL. D., President of the Union Theological Seminary and of the University of the City of New York, is critically ill at his home, 78 Park Avenue. He is suffering from bronchial pneumonia and a complication of minor diseases, and his advanced age—the doctor is past ninety-six—makes his illness the more dangerous. He is attended by Drs. Davis and Schley.

Dr. Schley remarked yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that his patient had a most marvelous vitality, and recalled the fact that six years ago, when Dr. Butler was ninety, he went through the same kind of illness. The present sickness is due to a cold contracted by Dr. Butler while standing on the street waiting for his carriage after a lecture given by Dr. Watson some weeks ago.

Arbuckle Was Not Poisoned.

Coroner Tuthill announced yesterday that he had received a final report from Prof. R. A. Witthaus, who analyzed the contents of the stomach of Frank P. Arbuckle, the Denver politician, who was found unconscious at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, a month ago, dying soon afterward. Arbuckle's overcoat, jewelry, and money had been stolen, though there were no marks of violence on the body. Prof. Witthaus's analysis showed no traces of poison. Coroner Tuthill has concluded that death was due to heart disease, as indicated by the autopsy. The formal inquest will probably be held next Tuesday.

Appo Goes to Insane Asylum.

Judge McMahon, in Part III., General Sessions, yesterday confirmed the report of the commission which has pronounced George W. Appo, the Chinese half-breed, insane. He committed Appo to the insane asylum at Matteawan. Appo's father, Quimbo Appo, is in the same institution, having been pronounced insane after the murder of his wife. George Appo was a confirmed law breaker according to his own admissions. He was for a long time a "steerer" for green-goods men, and told of such work when he was a witness before the Lexow committee. He was last arrested for stabbing a man in Chatham Square.

Olcott's Successor as Alderman.

About half of the Tammany Aldermen met in the private room of the board yesterday and consulted as to who should be selected to succeed Alderman Olcott. The Tammany organization has not made known its views, so nothing was done. If a Tammany man is elected he will probably be Matthew F. Donohue, leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District. Alderman Dwyer is said to be disgruntled with Tammany because, he says, the O'Brienites in the Third District were not treated fairly by Tammany prior to the last election. Dwyer's vote will be necessary to the election of a Democrat to succeed Mr. Olcott.

Teutonic Came In Yesterday.

The Teutonic of the White Star Line arrived yesterday from Liverpool after a trip which required 6 days 4 hours and 2 minutes. This is considered good time, in view of the fact that she had strong head winds to the Banks. She brought 1,842 sacks of mail, and among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Fred T. Martin, Gen. Russell A. Alger, Dr. J. C. Alyer, Dudley Hall, Stanley B. Hill, Capt. H. T. Hodges, W. F. Homan, J. F. McFadden, and D. O'Sullivan.

THE GOLDSMITHS' FUNERAL

VICTIMS OF SUNDAY'S FIRE BURIED AT MOUNT NEBO.

Their Death Compared by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise to Elijah's Ascension—Marie Roska, the Cook, Makes a Statement.

"Their own home, builded by human hands, afforded them no rest, no protection." The Rev. Stephen S. Wise spoke these words yesterday morning at the Temple Rodoph Sholom, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, at the funeral of Aaron Goldsmith and his wife and three children, who were burned to death in their home at 514 East Fifty-eighth Street Sunday night.

In the centre aisle were two black caskets containing the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, and at the minister's feet were three white caskets containing the children. Surrounding the caskets was a profusion of funeral wreaths, floral pillows, and columns. A white pillow from the brothers of Mrs. Goldsmith had the German word "Schwester" traced in purple violets. Another pillow had a white dove, with wings extended, brooding over a tangled mass of evergreens and flowers.

The bodies were brought into the Temple to the strains of Chopin's funeral march. The Rev. David Cahn, cantor of the temple, read the burial service, and followed it with a prayer in German.

Dr. Wise delivered the funeral oration. "It is fitting and right," he said, "that our poor friends should rest in peace here one brief moment before they are returned to the dust from which they sprang. Their own home, builded by human hands, afforded them no rest, no protection. It drove them forth unto death and destruction.

"Here, you and I and all have a home with sure foundations. This is the house of God. It is their house and altar. This is where God with open arms receives them. Theirs is the privilege of returning here once again.

"The morning of the day of the death two of these little ones came to this house and heard the word of God in the Sunday school—that word which next should echo in their ears in the welcoming words of God.

"No eulogy of the family is necessary this morning. When a father alone is taken it is right that to the children some words of comfort should be said. When the little ones, the buds and blossoms go, it is right to comfort the sorrowing hearts of the parents. But why should I deliver a eulogy this morning? None is necessary. To whom shall these words be addressed? The best that can be said is, they all died together. The voice of God spoke to them as it did to Moses from the burning bush, from the flames.

"Their lives have not ended. You remember the old prophet Elijah said he was soon to die, and the heavens opened and a chariot of fire descended and he was carried up. For these dear ones, too, the heavens seemed to open. A chariot of fire ascended and God came to them. Together then they fled to Him for refuge. In just a moment they were gone. The chariot reascended and they were seen no more."

In conclusion Dr. Wise said: "It is not for us to know why they were taken. But remember though they suffered for a moment, think of their unutterable bliss forever."

When Dr. Wise finished, with the cantor he slowly descended from the pulpit and walked up the aisle. The caskets were borne after them on the shoulders of men. The cantor chanted the Ninety-first Psalm and the organ played a minor accompaniment. Behind the caskets paced the delegations from the True Craftsman's Lodge of Freemasons and Irving Council No. 602, Royal Arcanum, of which Mr. Goldsmith was a member.

Among the mourners were Mrs. Charles Rothschild and Henry Hirsch, brother and sister of Mrs. Goldsmith, William and Lippman Goldsmith of Chateaugay, N. Y., and Solomon Goldsmith of Chicago, brothers of Mr. Goldsmith, and Elias Hartman and Carl Porges, his business partners.

The burial took place in Mount Nebo Cemetery. At the graves further services were conducted by Rev. David Cahn.

MARIE ROSKA'S STORY.

The Cook Says She Saw Mr. Goldsmith Apparently Choked.

Fire Marshal Martin L. Hollister finished yesterday his investigation of the cause of the Goldsmith fire at 514 East Fifty-eighth Street last Sunday night. The inquiry only confirmed the theory that the explosion of the piano lamp started the fire.

Marie Roska, the Hungarian or Bohemian cook, was too excited from Sunday night until yesterday morning to give a connected statement. Yesterday morning, however, when she was brought before the Fire Marshal, she was quite calm, and told a coherent story.

In her statement she said that she had charge of the children only because Gretchen Oberst, the nurse, had gone away at 4 o'clock that afternoon for the rest of the day. She got supper for the family about 6:30 o'clock. All sat down to supper. While they were still at table, about 7 o'clock, she went up stairs to prepare the bed for the two older children, who, with the nurse and Marie, slept on the top floor. Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith slept on the second floor in the front room, just above the parlor. The children followed her up stairs. After being undressed, they played, and Marie told them stories.

She soon heard the front-door bell ring, and shortly after heard Mrs. Goldsmith cry out to her from the stairway leading from the second to the third floor that the house was on fire, and to come down with the children. She ran down, the two girls following her. When she reached the room where Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith were, Mr. Goldsmith seemed to be choked or suffocating so that he could not speak. Smoke was coming up from the front parlor, and some flames could be seen. Mr. Goldsmith seemed helpless.

Mrs. Goldsmith ran from the room to the rear of the house, opened a window, and screamed "Fire!" Marie Roska followed her to the rear, and opened another window, and escaped by climbing down the shutters to the first floor, and then dropping into the snow. She said she thought Mrs. Goldsmith was escaping also.

As to the piano lamp, she said that it was lighted only on Sunday nights. She did not light it. Gretchen Oherst generally lighted it, but she thinks Mr. Goldsmith must have tried to light it last Sunday night.

Fire Marshal Hollister said yesterday that he was confident nothing more will be learned as to the cause of the fire. He thinks that Mr. Goldsmith in trying to light the big lamp exploded it, and was suffocated by the sudden burst of flame.

At the Fire Department Headquarters it is said that when the first alarm rang, at 7:36 P. M., flames could be seen issuing from the top of the building, which is not very far away. This does not agree with the statements of the police of Marie Roska, or of the three boys, George English, Timothy Judge, and Stephen Curran.

Coroner Hoeber said yesterday that he would hold an inquest Monday to investigate the cause of the death of the family. "I will have the firemen, the police, and everybody that knows anything about it here," he said, "to see why it was necessary for those people to die."

GOVERNOR MORTON THE HOST.

He Entertained Governor-Elect Black and Greater City Commission.

Gov. Levi P. Morton gave a dinner last night at his city home, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, to Governor-elect Black, the members of the Greater New York Commission, and a number of prominent politicians.

Gov. Morton's object in giving the dinner was to afford the Governor-elect and J. M. E. O'Grady, who will be the next Speaker of the Assembly, a chance to become acquainted with the members of the Greater New York Commission and some of the politicians who are interested in the Greater New York bill.

There was no speechmaking at the dinner, the guests simply whiling away the time with conversation. Besides Gov. Morton and Mr. Black, there were twenty guests present. Among them were the following members of the Greater New York Commission; Mayor Strong, Mayor Wurster, Mayor Gleason, Gen. B. F. Tracy, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, Seth Low, Judge John F. Dillon, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, William C. De Witt, Silas B. Dutcher, Judge Garret J. Garretson, and George M. Pinney, Jr.

There were also present Timothy E. Ellsworth, President pro tem of the State Senate; Senator Clarence Lexow, J. M. E. O'Grady, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means; Lieutenant Governor-elect T. L. Woodruff, Thomas C. Platt, Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and Col. Ashley W. Cole, private secretary of the Governor.

Soon after Governor-elect Black reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Louis F. Payn of Chatham, who is likely to succeed James F. Pierce as Superintendent of Insurance, arrived there also.

James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, Senator George R. Malby of St. Lawrence County, Assemblyman Husted of Westchester County, State Chairman Charles W. Hackett, and Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Niagara County were at the same hotel during the afternoon.

Governor-elect Black and Mr. Platt had an interview, after which Mr. Black left the hotel. The Governor-elect expects to return to Troy this morning.

BABY AND THE MAGISTRATE.

Together They Made Peace in a Domestic Establishment.

Magistrate Wentworth renewed the honeymoon, in Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, of a couple who had fallen out through misunderstanding and hastiness of temper.

Theodore and Susan Jaenke of 409 East Seventeenth Street have been married three years. During all that time never a harsh word had passed between them, so they said, until Monday night. He never went out at night, but preferred to stay home and play with the year-old baby. Monday night, however, he broke his rule. After supper a friend called and invited him out with the "boys." He wasn't out late—in fact, he returned home between 10 and 11 o'clock, but Susan and the baby were gone. Offended at John's conduct, she went straight to "mother's," and "mother" very sensibly sent her back. When she arrived, John was waiting. John admitted he had taken a "little too much," and in the quarrel that ensued, shook her. A warrant for assault was the result.

Both were thoroughly frightened and thoroughly repentant when they stood before the Magistrate. The wife told her story, but told it unwillingly. Every other word was in favor of John. When she finished she hugged the baby tightly and looked with anxious eyes at the Magistrate. John acknowledged everything and could only say he was sorry.

Then the Magistrate talked to them. He spoke of their two years' married life; their happiness in the baby and what a fine boy he was; and "to think that all his life," here the Magistrate grew pathetic, "he must know that his father occupied a prison cell because he beat his mother." Both the parents were crying now. John is a burly fellow and Susan is small, but the size of their tears was the same. After this the Magistrate spoke of the approaching festival of Christmas, more prison cells, and the misfortune of unhappy marriages.

"Now, won't you two shake hands and forget it all?" he asked. The eagerness with which the two clasped hands nearly frightened the baby. "Now go," concluded the Magistrate, "and start anew."

The reunited pair left the courtroom together, looking as happy as could be. Out in the hall, John thought the baby's cape needed fixing. This was a subterfuge, for he did nothing else than kiss the child. There was a pause then. Husband and wife looked at each other. Then John simply went up to her, put his arms around her neck, and kissed her and the baby not once but many times. Together, arm in arm, they started home.

M. H. BARILATI'S AFFAIRS.

Friends Are Trying to Find and Help the Banker.

M. H. Barilati, the Mulberry Street banker, who closed his bank at 50 Mulberry Street, last Tuesday, and then disappeared, was still missing yesterday. His friends, however, are making an effort to find him, and promise to help him out of his financial troubles.

Barilati had a desk in the office of Thomas J. Sullivan, a lawyer, at 120 Centre Street, and his name as notary public is on the door. Mr. Sullivan yesterday went among Barilati's friends and received assurances that they would furnish $10,000, or even more, if he would return. They also decided to advertise for the banker.

Barilati's bank did not contain as many deposits as was at first thought. The amount is not likely to reach $20,000, if that.

The property that Barilati transferred to his wife is heavily mortgaged, and his equity amounted to little. There is a small claim that Barilati has on the city. He secured some contracts for street improvements and did the work with his own men. His bill was protested at the Controller's office, it being asserted that he had employed men overtime and not in accordance with city regulations. This matter has not been settled yet. Louis Steckler, counsel for Caesare Conti, to whom Barilati owes over $5,000, and to whom the banker made his assignment, will open the safes in the bank at 50 Mulberry Street and the branch at 337 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street to-day, unless Barilati's friends succeed in finding him and an amicable arrangement is made, so that Barilati can go on with the business. A few depositors had from $400 to $800 in the bank, but the most of the accounts were small.

Board of City Record Awards.

The Board of City Record has awarded the contract for paper and envelopes for the city departments to the L. W. Ahrens Stationery and Printing Company, for $7,390. The Ahrens Company was the lowest bidder. Other bidders were James B. Wilson, $8,421.91, and the Jordan Stationery Company, $8,818.65. The contract for rubber bands was also awarded to the Ahrens Company, at $4,066.75. The contracts for the other items went to the lowest bidders. G. P. Putnam's Sons will print the old Dutch records, and they will edited by Bertold Fernon, who will receive $1,800 for his work.

Road Has No Option, He Says.

Henry D. McCord, President of the Produce Exchange, said yesterday that the story that the Long Island Railroad had an option on the Bowling Green site for the new Custom House was absurd, and probably due to some one interested in the Wall Street site.

MONEY FOR THE LIBRARIES

INCREASED SUMS ALLOWED THE FREE INSTITUTIONS.

Board of Estimate Also Appropriates More Funds to Remove Snow—Provisions Made for Various City Departments.

The Board of Estimate yesterday took up the request of the free circulating libraries for money. The board was liberal with them.

The sums allowed the libraries for next year aggregate $95,600, and are as follows:

New York Free Circulating Library	$50,000
Aguilar Library	20,000
Webster Library	2,500
Cathedral Library	2,500
Mechanics and Traders' Library	15,000
University Settlement Library	2,000
Washington Heights Library	2,000
Riverside Library	750
Maimondes Library	750
St. Agnes Library	100

Before the amounts were definitely agreed to there was much discussion. Ex-Judge Henry Howland spoke for the New York Free Circulating Library. He asked that the library be allowed $68,000, or 10 cents a volume on the library's circulation of 680,000 during the year ending July 1. He said that the late election and the experiences of the past had shown the educational value of the free circulating libraries. Much work had been done during the year in connection with the schools.

The Mayor said that he fully appreciated the work of the library. The amount allowed it, $50,000, was $15,000 more than was allowed last year. The Aguilar Library received $6,000 more than it did last year. Everett P. Wheeler obtained for the Webster Library $500 more than it got last year. All library allowances were increased.

The board allowed Sheriff Tamsen $133,782 for his office for 1897.

Commissioner Hubbell of the Board of Education urged the board to purchase the Henrietta School, in Twenty-first Street, from the Children's Aid Society for the purpose of a truancy school. He said the building could be bought for $40,000, although it cost the society $78,000. Mr. Hubbell asked also for the appropriation of $24,000 for truancy or attendance officers.

There was a discussion as to the powers of the Board of Education to enforce the provisions of the compulsory education law, and Corporation Counsel Scott advised that the school be bought from the proceeds of the sale of school bonds. This led the board to leave the matter of the truancy school out of the budget, but the appropriation for attendance officers was agreed to.

The board authorized an issue of $100,000 in bonds for the removal of snow and ice at the request of Col. Waring. This will bring the amount of expenditures for snow and ice up to about $433,000 for the current year.

The board allowed $386,230 to the County Clerk for the expenses of next year. This is the same as allowed for this year.

The following allowances for 1897 were also agreed to: Special Commissioner of Jurors, $26,000; Court of Special Sessions, $69,300; Board of Examining Plumbers, $1,450; General Sessions Library, $2,500; witness fees, $20,000; City Court, $112,500; General Sessions, $175,300; Surrogate's office, $137,750; Grand Army, $2,500; Board of Street Opening, $2,260; jurors' fees, $75,000; public advertising, $65,000; Police Magistrates, $139,700; civil courts, $375,000.

The Commissioners of Accounts got $60,000. They asked for $65,000. The board authorized the return of $305,579 to insurance companies for taxes overpaid. The Supreme Court was allowed $657,700.

Mayor Strong urged the necessity of the appropriation of $25,000 to pay the expenses of the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Grant Monument April 27 next. The Mayor thought that in view of the expected presence of the President of the United States and representatives of foreign countries the city should be very liberal in the matter.

Corporation Counsel Scott inquired if so large an appropriation was necessary. He thought that Gen. Horace Porter, Chairman of the Grant Monument Association, should be heard before the appropriation is made. The matter was laid over so that the board could obtain Gen. Porter's views.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MATTERS.

Site for New School in Harlem District—The Truant School.

The Board of Education experienced a novel sensation at the meeting yesterday afternoon. Commissioner Peaslee read a letter from F. F. Fleck, to whom the contract for trucking had been awarded at $3,350, for the year 1897, asking that the price be reduced to $3,100, as he thought his original bid was too high. His request was granted.

Commissioner Van Arsdale reported that the Committee on Sites had selected for the new school in the Harlem district the vacant plot forming the block front on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, 199.10 by 100. The price was not stated, but the intimation was given that it was less than $160,000. The board unanimously approved the action of the committee and authorized the purchase of the site.

Arthur C. Crandall, Surgeon United States Navy, was appointed surgeon on the schoolship St. Mary's, vice R. H. Whiting, detached.

The board adopted a resolution making requisition upon the Controller for $40,000 from the sale of school bonds for the purchase of the two lots Nos. 215 and 217 East Twenty-first Street, upon which to establish a truant school. This action was suggested by members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, if the Corporation Counsel seeing no legal objections thereto.

The consideration of the new by-laws was resumed, beginning with Section 51, with the understanding that there should not be taken up the section relating to teachers, which had been recommitted to the Committee on By-Laws, and in regard to which so many differences of opinion had been found to exist. A number of amendments proposed by Chairmen of standing committees were adopted, and the consideration of the by-laws was completed, except as to the provisions relating to the apportionment, transfer, and advancement of teachers, upon which it is said that no action can be taken until the opinion of the Corporation Counsel is given upon the application of the civil service law to such appointments.

Isabella Sullivan was appointed Principal of Female Department No. 4, and Mary R. Davis of Female Department No. 1. Both appointments are on probation for a term of two years at a salary of $1,700 per annum.

Liederkranz Jubilee Celebration.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization in New York of the German Liederkranz will take place at Liederkranz Hall, in East Fifty-eighth Street, on Jan. 7, 8, 9, and 12 next. The cards of invitation to the function are beautiful specimens of engravers' work. Above the engraved invitation and list of committee in charge are the German and American flags in color, their spear-headed staves of gold crossing through the strings of a golden lyre. Above the lyre is a wreath of laurel inclosing the letters "L. K." in Old English text, and from the spear points stand out the dates 1847-1897. Among the committee are Julius Hoffmann, President; G. J. Hauser, Secretary; Charles Bartens, C. W. Kurtz, M. T. Dessauer, Dr. W. F. Mittendorf, Dr. R. W. Muller, Oswald Ottendorfer, F. A. Ringler, Carl Schurz, Ralph Trautman, William Vigelius, C. G. F. Wahle, Heinrich Zollner, and about twenty others.

CAME FROM SPOKANE AFOOT.

A Mother and Daughter Walked from Ocean to Ocean on a Wager.

A pedestrian trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic is a big task for men, but when women perform it it becomes remarkable. A mother and daughter—Mrs. H. Estby and Miss Clara Estby—have just finished such a journey, and apparently are none the worse for it. They started on May 5 from Spokane, Washington, and reached this city yesterday afternoon.

This walk was the result of a wager of $10,000, it is said, that Mrs. Estby and her daughter could not complete the journey with only $5 apiece upon starting, and earning their living on the way. Seven months was the limit agreed upon in which the travelers could finish the journey and win the wager. In the case of sickness the time so lost was to be subtracted.

When their money gave out they did housework and sold pictures of themselves. Not until they had journeyed 1,000 miles did they meet with rough experiences. Tramps annoyed them, and Mrs. Estby had to shoot one in the leg to make him stop following and threatening them. A highwayman tried to rob them in Denver, and Mrs. Estby knocked him down.

The tourists called on Mrs. William Jennings Bryan at Lincoln, Neb.; "General" Coxey, at Massillon, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. William McKinley, at Mentor, Ohio, and Gov. Hastings, at Harrisburg, Penn. Their longest day's walk was forty miles. On the first day they walked twenty-eight. Sometimes they had to sleep outdoors without shelter.

The women wore bicycle skirts. Mrs. Estby used eleven pairs of shoes, while the daughter wore out a dozen pair. Mrs. Estby, who is thirty-eight years of age, intends to write a book of her experiences. Her daughter is nineteen years of age. Near Phillipsburg, N. J., they were misdirected, and walked fifty miles out of their way. But for this they would have escaped the snowstorm and reached here on Monday. After a short rest they will return home by rail.

A PROSECUTOR ATTACKED.

Charges Against Assistant District Attorney Miles of Brooklyn.

Robert H. Elder, a Brooklyn attorney, before Judge Aspinall, in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, moved the dismissal of the indictment against Henry E. Vaughn, an insurance adjuster, of 321 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, this city, on the ground that the District Attorney's office had made no move to prosecute the indictment, which was found last April.

Vaughn, who was indicted conjointly with George W. Holt, is charged with having fraudulently received $1,000 from a Philadelphia company for the loss of a house at 154 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

The most serious allegation is contained in the affidavit of Vaughn. In it he says he was informed that it was never the intention of Mr. Backus or his assistant to bring the case to trial. He says, further, that Assistant District Attorney Miles and Mr. Backus, before the indictments against Lewis, Zundt, and Rice, the alleged "firebugs," were dismissed, resorted to various schemes to secure witnesses, and one of the schemes was the indictment of him. He alleges that a false statement was made in a daily paper on the authority of Mr. Miles, that he has sued the paper for libel, and that he believes the paper is using its influence with the District Attorney and his assistant to hold the indictment over his head.

"Several times," the affidavit says, "a confessed criminal, who is a personal friend of Mr. Miles and who was recently in his employ, has come to the deponent and urged him to discontinue said libel suit, saying that, if he would, this indictment would be dismissed forthwith."

There was a sharp controversy between Mr. Backus and Mr. Elder, and the former remarked that if Mr. Miles was an associate of criminals, he would like to find it out. Mr. Backus said he did not want the allegations withdrawn. Judge Aspinall said he would give the District Attorney an opportunity to refute the charges, as they were of too serious a nature to go unheeded. The case has been set for trial Jan. 4.

Mr. Miles would make no statement.

MR. VANDERBILT'S RECOVERY.

He Now Seems Nearly as Well as Ever.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is rapidly recovering from the paralytic stroke from which he suffered last Summer. He is now able to use his right arm, which was most seriously affected, while the rest of his body is declared to be in almost a normal condition again. Mentally he is said to be as bright and clear as ever. He exercises a great deal, and walks and rides at times when the weather is not too unfavorable. He will probably never attempt again to attend to business, at least so closely as he had done for years before his sharp warning that body and brain required rest.

An intimate friend of Mr. Vanderbilt, who saw him yesterday for the first time in several weeks, said he was surprised at his very marked improvement. "He seemed both mentally and physically as strong as ever, and had I not known of his illness I should hardly have realized that he had passed through such an experience. He was bright and alert, and even more cheery than was his wont when immersed in business. To me it looked like almost a complete recovery and restoration."

New Shipping League President.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the American Shipping and Industrial League, held yesterday, in the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway, Capt. A. K. Miller of New Orleans was elected President of the League to succeed Capt. Ambrose Snow, deceased. Capt. Miller is now and has been for several years past the President of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, has been all his life identified with American shipping interests, and, as a young man, on his first voyage, shipped with Capt. Snow.

The board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to confer with those interested in marine affairs and ascertain their views as to what should be done to further the interests of the merchant marine of the United States.

The Chairman appointed as such committee Aaron Vanderbilt, Capt. George L. Norton, and J. S. Cameron.

Rescued a Crew of Seven.

The German steamer Standard, which arrived yesterday, reported a succession of heavy gales, accompanied by terrific seas and hard squalls of rain and snow. On Dec. 8, in latitude 58 degrees 52 minutes north, longitude 1 degree 55 minutes west, she fell in with the Swedish schooner Magda, from Newcastle for Gothenberg, in a sinking and helpless condition. The crew of seven men were taken off and landed at Thurso, Scotland.

Elevated Roads Will Pay Taxes.

Registrar of Arrears Henry A. Powell of Brooklyn said yesterday that he intended to offer the Kings County and Brooklyn Elevated Railroads for sale at auction Jan. 13, providing the taxes for 1893 were not paid by that time. General Superintendent I. D. Barton of the Brooklyn Road said the taxes would be paid. It is understood also that the Kings County Road officials will make no contest.

Mayor Gleason Gives Turkeys.

Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City yesterday, in accordance with his custom, distributed turkeys among St. John's Hospital in Long Island City, the Astoria Hospital, and the Little Sisters of the Poor. To each institution the Mayor sent fifty turkeys.

TO BE A WHITE CHRISTMAS

FORECASTER DUNN SAYS SO AND COL. WARING ACQUIESCES.

Snow Piled High in the Streets Despite Unusual Efforts—Street Cars Crowded and Traffic Impeded Less than Might Be Expected.

It will be a Christmas of the New England type in New York, with plenty of snow in the suburban thoroughfares for sleighing, drifts of it on the sidewalks and in the areaways, and festoons clinging to the cornices of the houses. No thaw likely to occur to-day can do more

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
38 WALL STREET.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - - 1,000,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, - Asst. Sec'y and Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

New York City
3 1/2 %
Gold Bonds.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
MATURING 1915 TO 1927.
FOR SALE BY
Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Nassau & Pine Sts. Nos. 27-29 Pine St.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
FOR STATE, CITY, AND COURT MONEYS.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
EQUITABLE INTEREST CERTIFICATES
for Coupons and Registered Interest of General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds
of the
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the Equitable Interest Certificates above described will be redeemed and paid at 105 and accrued interest at the office of this company, 54 Wall Street, New York, on presentation and surrender of certificates. Interest will cease on said certificates on January 5, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
N. Y., Dec. 5, 1896.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the sinking fund $181,232.08 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1875 OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1897, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage. The FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE, by R. G. Rolston, President.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mtge. 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Co. will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1896, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan 1, 1897, and will open Jan. 2, 1897, at 10 A. M. JOSIAH M. HILL, Sec'y.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1896.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow, dull, and irregular. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Barely 100,000 shares of stock were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday. That does not amount to more than what under normal conditions would be fair activity for a single hour.

⁂

While the ticker stood still during most of the day, there was no lack of entertaining gossip for the Street.

Virtual settlement of the Reading controversy was announced, its new charter getting official sanction from Pennsylvania law authorities.

Details of the fight between Sugar Trust and coffee trade magnates were semi-officially outlined.

Washington "special dispatches" gave out new hints of renewed jingoism.

These and similar morsels for the intellectual appetites of the speculative community were much on exhibition, but professional Wall Street gave little heed to the fact so spread, and midsummer dullness has rarely been more stupid.

⁂

Only five stocks were traded in to the extent of 5,000 shares apiece, and not one of them changed more than fractionally. Manhattan lost ¼ and Burlington ⅝, Sugar Trust rose ⅛ and Reading declined the same, while St. Paul closed without even that insignificant fluctuation. Together these five stocks made up over half the day's total business in every stock that was quoted.

⁂

On all sides there is one disposition at the moment—the disposition to wait for developments. The Congress incident is not bothering investors or speculators for the present, for there is a confident belief that the worst of the hissing from that quarter has been heard in its finality. But the reports that come through banking circles if the situation in some Western business quarters are not as reassuring as might be. If Chicago's local panic is over, it can be regarded virtually as a miracle.

⁂

So far as New York is directly concerned, however, there are nowhere any related anxieties that worry our brokers.

⁂

Government bonds were very dull. The 4s, 1925, declined ⅛, and the 5s, coupon, ¼. The 4s, 1907, coupon, advanced ¼. There were sales of $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 119¾.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent, or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Del. & Hudson	1⅞
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Nat. Lead	1
Am. Tob. scrip	2	Standard R. & T.	½
Ches. & Ohio	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. mtg. pf.	½	L. E. & Western	⅝
Col. & H. Con., all in pd.	1¼	L. E. & Western pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Lake Shore	2
Iowa Central pf.	1	N. Y. Central	1⅜
		N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1	N. Y. Cent. 1st c.	1½
		West.Un. col. t. r. 5s	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for good names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges, $91,989,893; balances, $4,886,808; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $338,000.

Money on call in London 3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very dull. Posted rates unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87 for demand, $4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.19⅜ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par and 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par; Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par; Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were steady in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼, to 74⅝; Reading, ¼, to 13; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 48¾; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 34½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, 1, to 95, and New York Central, ¼, to 96¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 56½, and Erie at 15⅛. British consols were unchanged at 110 13-16 for money and 111 1 1-6 for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 40c, and exchange on London at 25f 23½c.

CHICAGO GAS OPPOSITION.

Finally, the Ogden Gas Company—the new opposition to the Chicago Gas Trust—has begun business. Wall Street has believed that it would be a long time before such a thing would be accomplished, and the fact that actual service to consumers is now made comes as a decided surprise. The following news item is from a Chicago newspaper:

"The Ogden Gas Company entered the field as a competitor of the Chicago Gas Trust to-day. [Monday.] As an indication of its purpose to dethrone the giant monopoly, gas was turned into its mains for the first time. The illuminant will not be supplied to customers, however, until the latter part of this week.

"It was nearly 12 o'clock when the valves were thrown open at the works on Hawthorne Avenue, at the foot of Willow Street. The gas was turned on to 'flush' them and clear the pipes of impurities. Many prospective patrons of the Ogden Gas Company have rejected the Chicago Gas Trust, and on this score some trouble may be expected when the gas is turned into the meters the latter part of this week.

"Nelson A. McClary, manager of the company, said that difficulty might arise, but that the company would, nevertheless, go ahead and supply its customers at the reduced rate. He said that the company was well equipped, so far as financial resources are concerned, and that there will be no yielding to the efforts made by the Gas Trust to control the franchise. A hint was dropped that the boot may be on the other foot before long. It is the design of the Ogden Gas Company to develop its plant and embrace a wider territory than now included in the franchise."

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

In its current review of industrial conditions in the South, The Tradesman of Chattanooga says:

The volume of trade during the past week has been light, as is usual at this season, but The Tradesman's Southern correspondents report encouraging conditions and a favorable outlook for the new year. All lines of trade are on a solid basis and indications point to a general improvement in industrial circles early in January.

The iron and steel market is quiet, but some orders are being placed for 1897 requirements. Southern coke is active, and some large purchases of Alabama and Tennessee brands are being made. In the Birmingham district the domestic trade is rather dull, but the demand from foreign countries continues active, eight cars of iron having been shipped to Genoa, Italy, last week. A number of orders have been booked from Liverpool and other foreign ports.

The Southern coal trade has not come up to the expectations of the operators, and it is said that Alabama's production this year will fall below that of last year by nearly 1,000,000 tons..

The lumber market is firm, prices are being maintained, and the movement is fairly good for the season. It is believed that 1897 will witness renewed activity in both the lumber and cotton manufacturing business.

The following are the most important new industries reported by The Tradesman: Copper smelting works, at Galveston, Tex.; the Bowie Light Company, capital, $15,000, Bowie, Texas; a two-hundred-thousand-dollar grain elevator at Galveston, Texas; the Cannel Coal Company, capital, $50,000, Paintsville, Ky.; the Gold City Mining and Milling Company, capital $500,000, Villa Rica, Ga.; a one-hundred-thousand-dollar piano manufacturing company, at New Orleans, La.; a ten-thousand-dollar buggy factory at Huntsville, Ala., and a ten-thousand-dollar lumber company, at El Paso, Texas.

SECURITIES LISTED.

The Stock Exchange has added the following securities to the list for regular dealings:

Central Railroad of Georgia—Seven million dollars first mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1945, Nos. 1 to 7,000, inclusive, and registered bonds for $1,000 and $5,000, into which said bonds may be converted; also $16,500,000 consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1945, Nos. 1 to 16,500, inclusive, and registered bonds for $1,000 and $5,000, into which said bonds may be converted.

Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company—Fourteen hundred thousand dollars general mortgage 4½ per cent. gold guaranteed bonds of 1945, Nos. 1 to 1,400, inclusive.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo—General lien 100-year 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1996, Nos. 1 to 222, inclusive, 345 to 939, inclusive, and 1,003 to 1,037, inclusive, and registered bonds for $5,000, into which said coupon bonds may be converted.

WALL STREET TALK.

A large amount of New York money transferred suddenly to Chicago will probably figure in this week's bank statement. Incidentally, however, loans made here for Chicago account, with Chicago local securities for their collateral, have been canceled, or orders given, at least, to have them taken up.

⁂

It was explained yesterday that the Delaware and Hudson break was due to the selling out of a heavy interest around 125. The traders took advantage of this movement by circulating the rumor of reduced dividends. The Street is inclined to discredit the latter story, and points out that the company has an ample surplus to draw from, even though the current earnings of the road do not show a 7 per cent. dividend.

⁂

By way of Philadelphia comes the report that the Attorney General of Pennsylvania has been satisfied as to the validity of the charter under which the new Reading Company is to operate the road, and that he has given his official sanction to it by advising the State Treasurer to accept the taxes now due, amounting to upward of $350,000.

⁂

However, there will be a friendly suit brought against Reading on the grounds of an illegal charter, in order to settle the matter by a judicial decision, and leave no loophole for future attacks of the kind.

⁂

Tobacco was one of the strongest stocks on the list yesterday. Rumors of an assured 2 per cent. dividend, to be paid in February, were the influence. No one knows of any action on the part of the Directors, but the Street seems to have plenty of confidence—sometimes an expensive luxury.

⁂

Once again the Leather people are telling of excellent trade conditions. A bulletin to this effect yesterday, read aloud in one broker's office, resulted in simultaneous shouts from two customers: "Sell a hundred Leather preferred at the market."

⁂

Stockholders in Lehigh Valley have received circulars from those at present in control of the company, asking for proxies at the coming meeting.

⁂

The rumors of Long Island becoming a non-dividend paying stock continue to circulate without interruption or denial. The company's officers will say nothing. The bulk of the selling on the floor is done by one broker.

⁂

The activity in Canadian Southern has stopped suddenly. There were no dealings in the stock yesterday. And the bid and asked prices at the close were practically those of Tuesday.

⁂

These are rustling days at Sugar Trust headquarters. The impending fight, involving the interests of both the sugar and coffee trades, will probably be one long remembered.

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65½@65¾. Sales of 10,000 ounces at 65½.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51⅜c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 479,032.20 ounces of silver bullion, against which 479 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 469 green.

Bar silver in London, 30d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$51,038,118
Imports for same period	79,809,555
Net imports	$28,771,437
Net exports to date, 1895	69,613,475
Net exports to date, 1894	74,020,256
Net exports to date, 1893	10,702,942

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Brunswick sold at .17, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .12, 60 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15, 300 Gold and Globe at .13, 100 Mexican at .46, 50 Ontario at 10.62½, 500 Savage at .30@.33, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .32.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

The following are the latest bid prices for bank shares on the Stock Exchange:

America	315	Mechanics'	180
Am. Exchange	117	Merch'ts & Traders'	130
Broadway	235	Mercantile	170
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Merchants'	136
Central National	128	Merchants' Ex.	111
Chatham	300	Metropolis	423
Chemical	4,000	Nassau	153
City	500	National Union	196
Citizen's	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	175	New York	235
Commerce	200	New York County	650
Continental	135	Ninth National	110
Corn Exchange	280	Nat. Bank N. Am.	123
East River	125	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	2000	Park	260
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	107
Fourth National	177	Republic	145
Gallatin National	300	Seaboard National	171
German-American	108	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of New York	108
Imp. & Traders'	532	Third National	100
Irving	145	Tradesmen's	93
Leather Manufact'rs	178	United States Nat.	175
Manhattan	210	West Side	276
Market & Fulton	215	Western National	114

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106½	110
American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders' Company	..	34
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106½	..
Barney & Smith common	10	12½
Boston & New York Air Line pf	102	105
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	102	109
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
B'lyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	178¾	175½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	69
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	105
‡Buffalo Crosstown 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106½	108½
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	77½
Celluloid Company stock	69	63
Central & South American Telegraph	118½	120½
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Georgia R. R. consol. 5s	87½	90
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	68	70
Commercial Cable Company stock	161	164
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	..	20
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	72	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	..	16
Consolidated Ice pf	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	71	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	104
†Cramp's Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	97½	..
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	160	168
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	112½	114
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	350
Ensley Land Company	⅛	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	194	202
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82½	86½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84½	87½
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	67
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	113½	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock	31	33
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	73	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	99½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	..	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	52	56
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	94	96
Hudson River Telephone stock	56	60
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	128	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	102½	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	70
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	2	5
†Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	36
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	..	4
Kings County Traction	41	43
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	84	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	75
Lorillard Company pf	102	105½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	104	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d	68	78
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	41	47
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	58	62
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	53	56
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12	14
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	86	89
Mutual Gas Company of New York	..	235
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¾	2
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	41	42½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	70	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	103	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	94	96
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	43	46
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western, D. R. stock	117	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	14	..
New York Biscuit Company 6s	102½	8
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	85	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	197	202
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	315	..
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	15	16½
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	92½	94½
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
‡Pratt & Whitney pf	..	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds	30	40
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	84	87
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	33	38
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	70	80
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	150
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	193	..
South Carolina State 4½s	107½	109½
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	55	58
Standard Gas	..	84
Standard Gas pf	105	109
†Standard Gas 1st	109	111
*Standard Oil Trust	250	251½
‡Steinway Railway 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	30
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	92	97
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	42	47
Third Avenue Railroad	160½	162
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	9	12
Trenton Potteries	..	11
Trenton Potteries pf	..	42
Trow Directory pf	30	35
Union Ferry stock	60½	62½
*Union Ferry 5s	101	103
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	6½	8½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	84	87
Union Typewriter 2d pf	67½	72½
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st	70	77
Wagner Car Company	155½	157½
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	89	91
Worcester Traction	19	20
Worcester Traction pf	93½	95½
Worthington Pump pf	75	79

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$2,000 Minneapolis Brewing Company first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, due April, 1913, coupons April and October, 91.

$5,000 Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1913, coupons April and October, 79.

15 shares New York Loan and Improvement Company, $100 each, 43.

100 shares Mount Hope Cemetery Association, $25 each, $5 per share.

15 shares Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York, $100 each, 261.

5 shares Berkeley Lyceum Association, (Limited,) $100 each, 35.

23 shares Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company, $100 each; $50 Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company dividend scrip, 8.

5 shares East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company first preferred, $100 each; 18 shares Painesville and Youngstown Railway Company, $50 each; 4 shares Pittsburg, Painesville and Fairport Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 86 lot.

50 shares New York, Susquehanna and Western Coal Company, preferred, $50 each, 5½.

25 shares Rochester Gas and Electric Company, common, $100 each; 2,425-10,000 shares Rochester Gas and Electric Company, common scrip, 35.

$3,000 Ohio Central Railroad Company Car Trust certificates, Series B 1, (Central Trust Company certificates, indorsed, $1,161 paid,) 220 shares Boston and Mexican Oil Company, $5 each; 100 shares Crescent Mining Company, $10 each, $5 lot.

$7,500 State of South Carolina Revenue bond, scrip, dated March, 1872, 1 of $5,000 and 25 of $100 each, $5 lot.

$5,000 Lake Erie, Alliance and Southern Railway Company 6 per cent. income bonds, due 1917, January, 1888, coupon attached, $1 lot.

$15,000 Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, income bonds, (Western Division,) $1,000 each, 1 per cent.

200 shares New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company (non-voting beneficiary certificates,) $50 each, $11 lot.

100 shares Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, $100 each; 500 shares Phoenix Mining Company of Arizona, $1 each; 300 shares Henry & Bonnard Bronze Manufacturing Company, $2 each; $645.82 Little Kanawha and Elk River Petroleum and Mining Company certificate of indebtedness; 61 shares Brooklyn and Jamaica Railway Company, $50 each; $71.50 Brooklyn and Jamaica Railway Company bond, scrip, $10 lot.

50 shares St. Louis and Southwestern Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 9.

100 shares Sarsano Gold Quartz Company, $1 each; 100 shares Red Elephant Mining Company, $10 each; 59 shares Lake Erie, Alliance, and Southern Railway Company, $100 each; 50 shares Cleveland, Youngstown and Pittsburg Railway Company; 50 shares Albia and Centerville Railway Company, $100 each, 3½ lot.

25 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company, $40 each, 240.

14 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 115.

41 shares Clinton Bank, $100 each, 90.

$1,000 Suffolk Gas Company of Suffolk County, N. Y., 5 per cent. gold bond, due 1920, $55 lot.

$1,000 Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad Company, 5 per cent. bond, due 1931, 86½.

100 shares Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad Company, $100 each, 17¾.

100 shares Texas and Pacific Railway Company, $100 each, 3⅝.

230 shares Interior Conduit and Insulation Company, (old stock,) 20.

36 shares Interior Conduit and Insulation Company, (new stock,) 18½.

$1,125 Interior Conduit and Insulation Company, convertible scrip, 17¾.

$6,000 Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company 5 per cent. improvement mortgage bonds, due 1934, 60.

50 shares Central Electric Company, $100 each, 30½.

50 shares Edison Light and Power Company of San Francisco, Cal., $100 each, 5209/10.

$5,000 Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, (hypothecated,) 70.

5 shares Capitalist Company, $100 each, 190 per share.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—General apathy was about the only characteristic of the local market. Almost everything opened weak, but prices were stronger toward the middle of the day, and the close on active stocks was about the same as yesterday. Montana and Butte were the only stocks traded in actively. Butte declined on the opening, but closed at 75, a net advance of ⅛. Montana dropped a point, to 91, but recovered it later. Calumet and Hecla was unchanged at 325; Osceola lost ¼, to 118¾, and Old Dominion the same, to 15⅜. Tamarack was dull and firm at 92. Gold Mining shares were heavy, with Merced down ⅝, to 6, and Gold Coin 7½, to 300. Pioneer also lost fractionally to 4⅞. There were a few transactions in land stocks. East Boston declined ½, to 5. Mexican 4s lost ¼, to 66, and West End Railway ½, to 65. Money at 2 per cent. Copper in London advanced ¼, to 48⅞, for spot, and to 49½ for futures.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	..	5	..	5
Boston W. P.	50	80	50	80
Brookline	..	4½	..	4½
East Boston	5	5½	5	5⅝
West End	2	2¼	2	2¼

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	210	210½	210	210½
Erie	64½	..	64½	65
Mexican	..	..	..	80

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	9½	10	9½	10
Dominion Coal pf	85	87	85	87
General Electric pf	70	73	70	72
Illinois Steel	42	45	..	..
Lamson Store Service	20	20¼	20	..
Philadelphia Co.	16½	18½	17½	18½
Reece Button Hole	20	21	20½	21
Westinghouse Electric	..	..	23¼	..
Westinghouse El. 1st pf	..	..	56	52
Bay State Gas	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	208	209	208	..
Boston & Lowell	205	207	205	..
Boston & Maine	..	165	..	166
Central Massachusetts	10	..	10	..
Central Mass. pf	..	56	56	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	100½	..	99½
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	..	104	..	103½
Fitchburg pf	94	..	94	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	177	178	..	177
Old Colony	176½	178	176	177
West End	..	65	65½	66
West End pf	..	..	..	85

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	50	75	56	75
Atlantic	21	22	21	22
Bost. & Mon.	92	92¼	91½	91¾
Butte & Bost.	6½	7	6¾	7
Cal. & Hecla	..	330	..	..
Centennial	2⅝	3	..	..
Franklin	..	11	..	11
Gold Coin	..	300	310	315
Kearsarge	15	15½	15	15¾
Merced	..	..	6¾	7
Osceola	28¼	29	28½	29½
Pioneer	4⅞	5¼	4¾	5¼
Quincy	119	120	118	119
Tamarack	91	93	91	93
Wolverine	8½	8¾	8⅝	8¾

BONDS.

*C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	..	108	108	109
*Mex. C. cn. 4s	65⅝	66½	..	66¼
*Mex. C. 1st inc.	14	15	14	15
*Mex. C. 2d inc.	..	7½	..	7½
*B. U. Gas 1st 5s	80	84	82½	85
*B. U. Gas 2d 5s	69	70	69	70

*And accrued interest.

UNLISTED.

Ft. Wayne Electric	1	1¾	1	1¾
Bay S. G. inc. 7s	27½	35	30	35

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO,

THE NATIONAL BANKS

STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DEC. 17, 1896.

All National Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had upon Application at the Publication Office.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, December 17th, 1896:

RESOUECES.

Loans and discounts	$19,278,818.47
Overdrafts	8,000.65
United States bonds to secure circulation	1,400,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds	33,891.47
Stocks and securities	115,400.00
Banking house	600,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,036,397.94
Due from State banks and bankers	136,809.31
Checks and other cash items	54,695.19
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,699,226.08
Notes of other National banks	30,884.00
Nickels and cents	12.76
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $2,919,089	
Legal tender notes 730,454	
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders 1,300,000	5,039,543.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation).	63,000.00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	89,000.00
Total	$81,547,378.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,200,000.00
Surplus fund	1,800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and and taxes paid	310,272.30
National bank notes outstanding	1,260,000.00
Due to other National banks $11,184,986.00	
Due to State banks and bankers 1,548,071.99	
Dividends unpaid	11,400.41
Individual deposits subject to check 10,222,116.83	
Other deposits 413,092.47	
Demand certificates of deposit 7,059.23	
Cashier's checks outstanding 241,197.91	
	23,617,424.43
Deposits held for acceptances	1,348,191.73
Total	$81,547,378.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHAS. H. PATTERSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1896.
R. A. PIPER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. EDW'D SIMMONS,
W. S. OPDYKE,
JAS. G. CANNON,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
IRVING NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 17, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,450,288.60
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	302.79
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	22,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	136,127.64
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	17,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	384,721.83
Due from State banks and bankers	50,011.16
Checks and other cash items	27,801.64
Exchanges for Clearing House	181,018.90
Notes of other National banks	10,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	865.54
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $265,187.00	
Legal tender notes 353,089.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 130,000.00	748,276.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	19,734.50
Total	$4,410,398.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	105,572.93
National bank notes outstanding	211,680.00
Due to other National banks	173,881.37
Due to State banks and bankers	460,545.02
Dividends unpaid	20.00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,505,607.72
Demand certificates of deposit	51,407.88
Certified checks	50,873.01
Cashier's checks outstanding	111,810.67
Total	$4,410,398.60

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JAMES DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES DENNISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1896. JAMES FORREST.
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
W. H. B. TOTTEN,
C. F. MATTLAGE,
J. W. NIX,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Sixth National Bank
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 17, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$748,937.97
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	150.59
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	705,675.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	122,848.19
Due from State banks and bankers	59.36
Checks and other cash items	5,930.92
Exchanges for Clearing House	60,489.49
Notes of other National banks	5,765.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	841.61
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $256,460.50	
Legal-tender notes 30,945.00	287,405.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	9,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	2,000.00
Total	$2,143,603.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	147,080.69
National bank notes outstanding	180,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,416,522.94
Total	$2,143,603.63

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, A. E. COLSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. COLSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of December, 1896.
CHARLTON W. CRANE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. H. STEVENS,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
F. D. TAPPEN,
} Directors.

[No. 5,003.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
STANDARD NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Dec. 17, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$464,223.10
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	359.53
United States bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
United States bonds on hand	50,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds	12,250.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	8,510.91
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	73,699.39
Due from State banks and bankers	2,979.60
Checks and other cash items	45,331.75
Notes of other National banks	2,550.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	169.31
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $30,092.50	
Legal-tender notes 95,000.00	125,092.50
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).	2,250.00
Total	$387,416.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	6,107.26
National bank notes outstanding	44,440.00
Due to other National banks	1,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check $585,725.45	
Demand certificates of deposit 1,000.00	
Certified checks 23,481.23	
Cashier's checks outstanding 712.15	560,868.83
Total	$387,416.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, A. BURROWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. BURROWS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of December, 1896.
GEORGE M. VAN DERLIP, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. C. McGIBBON,
JAS. L. HUTCHINSON,
H. H. BROCKWAY,
} Directors.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS.

[No. 1,261.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 17th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$907,170.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	70.06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	5,002.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	324,574.66
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	100,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,052.25
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $163,840.50	
Legal tender notes 157,775.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 100,000.00	401,615.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	10,000.00
Total	$2,065,706.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	9,808.95
National bank notes outstanding	43,390.00
Due to other National banks	81,912.19
Dividends unpaid	1,817.00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,277,283.71
Demand certificates of deposit	843.85
Certified checks	10,656.02
Bills payable	140,000.00
Total	$2,065,706.72

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. H. CHASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of December, 1896. HENRY W. KENNEDY,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. JOHNSON,
HENRY B. PYE,
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF,
} Directors.

[No. 1,250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec'r, 17th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,414,135.15
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	104,593.30
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	545,796.92
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	805,201.09
Due from State banks and bankers	95,715.15
Checks and other cash items	95,020.43
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,312,362.47
Notes of other National banks	35,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	380.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $1,396,122.00	
Legal tender notes 1,027,300.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders 650,000.00	3,073,423.00
Total	$14,532,258.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,209,363.57
Due to other National banks	2,910,979.95
Due to State banks and bankers	715,553.81
Dividends unpaid	2,591.45
Individual deposits subject to check	6,090,988.48
Demand certificates of deposit	24,502.88
Certified checks	559,277.87
Cashier's checks outstanding	19,000.00
Total	$14,532,258.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of December, 1896, C. E. LANGDON,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
C. M. PRATT,
LOWELL LINCOLN,
HENRY HENTZ,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 17th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,467,789.46
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	5,654.38
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	107,044.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	120,497.65
Due from State banks and bankers	2,697.20
Checks and other cash items	44,819.89
Exchanges for Clearing House	168,181.95
Notes of other National banks	44,865.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	1,256.54
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $900,404.70	
Legal-tender notes 695,565.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 140,000.00	1,735,969.70
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	400.00
Total	$6,751,425.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	62,605.14
National bank notes outstanding	36,100.00
Dividends unpaid	50.00
Individual deposits subject to check	5,633,145.76
Demand certificates of deposit	32,221.08
Certified checks	84,610.49
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,693.30
Total	$6,751,425.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOS. S. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. S. CASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of December, 1896.
HENRY GIBBONS, Notary Public, N. Y. C.

Correct—Attest:
CHAS. B. FOSDICK,
JOHN W. AITKEN,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
New York, at the close of business on the 17th day of December, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,499,762.57
Overdrafts	650.35
U. S. bonds	456,100.00
Other stocks and bonds	336,191.90
Premiums	65,876.50
Real estate, banking house	500,000.00
Other real estate	200,000.00
Specie $689,998.35	
Legal tenders and bank notes 960,000.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S. 31,250.00	
Exchanges for Clearing House 965,708.18	
Due from banks 298,634.46	
Other cash items 7,611.72	2,953,262.71
Total	$9,011,844.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits, less expenses and taxes paid	231,796.29
Circulation	397,180.00
Dividends unpaid	7,650.42
Deposits:	
Individuals $3,051,511.61	
National banks 2,822,226.40	
State banks 666,536.05	
Acceptances 639,516.17	
Certificates of deposit 260.00	
Cashier's checks 195,167.00	7,375,217.32
Total	$9,011,844.03

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of December, 1896. EDWIN F. COREY,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
FREDERIC TAYLOR,
EDWIN C. STURGES,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
} Directors.

THE FOURTH ST. NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
December 17, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,834,117.92
Due from banks	569,543.80
Exchanges for Clearing House	573,908.25
Cash and reserve	4,143,007.19
	$14,120,577.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,139,140.36
Circulation	853,000.00
Deposits	10,626,436.80
	$14,120,577.16

R. H. RUSHTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS.

[No. 1394.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 17th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$16,420,514.28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	75,934.80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:	
4 per cent., 1907 $2,000,000	
4 per cent., 1925 1,000,000	
5 per cent. 1,450,000	
	4,450,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	486,875.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	1,739,4[illegible]17
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	300,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	44,967.95
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	2,585,961.19
Due from State banks and bankers	447,345.45
Checks and other cash items	164,723.31
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,849,189.89
Notes of other National banks	3,370.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $1,641,065.38	
Legal tender notes 2,039,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 2,750,000.00	6,430,065.38
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	200,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	64,000.00
Total	$35,262,577.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	232,050.08
Reserved for taxes, circulation	18,000.00
National banknotes outstanding	3,870,380.00
Due to other National banks	4,492,981.03
Due to State banks and bankers	3,403,485.15
Dividends unpaid	7,834.00
Individual deposits subject to check	15,327,952.18
Demand certificates of deposit	111,231.54
Certified checks	489,833.81
Cashier's checks outstanding	58,829.63
Total	$35,262,577.42

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of December, 1896.
WM. IVES WASHBURN,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JNO. T. TERRY,
HENRY W. MAXWELL,
DUMONT CLARKE,
} Directors.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard, December 10, 1896.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened December 29, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, December 29, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of biscuit, pickles, syrup, tea, tinned sausage, laundry soap, steel plates, angle and bar steel, blank forgings for tap bolts, two electric exhausters and four steel plate ventilating fans. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., NOV. 25, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 10 A. M., DECEMBER 26, 1896, and then opened, for constructing double set of N. C. Officers' Quarters. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all bids. Information furnished here. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for N. C. O. Quarters," and addressed Major W. S. Patten, Q. M.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 366 MILWAUKEE St., Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals for 1,600 feet, more or less, of breakwater extension, cribs on stone foundation, at Harbor of Refuge, Milwaukee, Wis., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon Jan. 9, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. GEORGE A. ZINN, Capt., Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging about 21,000,000 cubic yards in the harbor of Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., will be received here until noon Feb. 15, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CLINTON B. SEARS, Major, Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, MOBILE, ALA., December 22, 1896.—Sealed proposals for dredging at Horn Island Pass., Miss. will be received here until 12 M. January 22, 1897. Information furnished on application to WILLIAM T. ROSSELL, Major, Engr's.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AVERY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. AVERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of October, 1896. SAMUEL PORTER AVERY, Administrator, JAMES O'NEILL, Attorney, 280 Broadway, N. Y. o8-law6mTh

BALL, ELIAS M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIAS M. BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John A. Grow, No. 96 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1896. MARY LOUISE BALL, Executrix. JOHN A. GROW, Atty. for Executrix, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o15-law6mTh

BRUST, CHARLES L.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Maria Caroline Pfingsthorn, send greeting:
Whereas, Nils G. Kant of the City of Brooklyn, New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of December, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHARLES L. BRUST, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WALTER THORN, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 20 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
d16-law6wTh

DE HAAS, MAURITS F. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAURITS F. H. DE HAAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 234 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of July, 1896. MAURITS F. H. DE HAAS, Administrator, with the will annexed. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 234 Broadway, N. Y. City. jy2-law6mTh

GATEWOOD, CYRUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CYRUS GATEWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Swayne & Swayne, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.—IRENE COOK, Administratrix. SWAYNE & SWAYNE, Attorneys for Admx., 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. o8-law6mTh

HASBROOK, COERTLAND AINSLIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against COERTLAND AINSLIE HASBROOK, late of Refugio, Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of February next.—Dated New-York, the third day of August, 1896. ANN TELFER TOOKE, Administratrix. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, 96 Broadway, New-York City, Attorneys for Administratrix. au6-law6mTh

HASTINGS, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH HASTINGS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Blain, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1896. WILLIAM H. HASTINGS, ROBERT HASTINGS, Executors, and MARY E. HASTINGS, Executrix. WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City. n19-law6mTh

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1896.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	150	30	Adams Express	149½	149½	149	149	.....
10½	13	25	American Cotton Oil	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
51½	53	290	Am. Cotton Oil pf	52	52	52	52	+1½
11½	11⅝	940	American Spirits Mfg.	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞	.....
23¾	23½	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	25¾	25¾	23¾	25⅛	− 1⅜
109⅜	109⅝	16,315	American Sugar Refs.	109¼	110	109¼	109⅝	+ ⅜
100	101¼	25	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	101½	101½	100	100	.....
85	88	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	88	88	88	88	.....
78	78½	7,901	American Tobacco	77¾	79⅝	77¾	78¼	+ ⅜
...	...	7,700	American Tob., scrip	71	72	71	72	+2
13½	13¼	770	At., T. & S.F., all in pd.	13	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	21⅞	450	At., T. & S. F. pf	22	22	21¾	21⅞	.....
⅛	⅜	200	Atlantic & Pacific	...	...	½	½	.....
14½	15¼	300	Baltimore & Ohio	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	.....
10⅜	11¼	310	Bay State Gas	11⅛	11½	11	11	.....
18½	19½	6	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	.....
46	46¾	60	Canada Southern	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	.....
15⅞	16	3,770	Chesapeake & Ohio	15½	16¼	15⅛	16	+1
70	70½	19,230	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	70½	71¼	70	70⅜	− ⅜
72¼	72½	2,163	Chicago Gas	72	72⅝	72	72½	+ ⅛
4½	5¼	200	Chicago Great West	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅜
72½	72⅝	10,850	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	72⅝	73	72¼	72½	.....
150	...	191	Chi. & Northw. pf	149½	150½	149½	149⅜	.....
65½	65⅝	3,085	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	65¼	66	65¼	65⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	26	137	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25⅝	+ ⅜
5	6	400	Col. & H. C., all in. pd.	5¼	5¼	5	5	−1¼
143	144	415	Consolidated Gas Co.	144½	144½	144	144	−1
119	119½	2,373	Delaware & Hudson	118	120	118	119½	+1⅞
41⅜	42½	107	Denver & Rio G. pf.	42	42	42	42	.....
31⅛	31¾	2,240	General Electric	31¼	31⅝	31⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
25	27	110	Iowa Central pf	26	26	26	26	−1
24	24½	300	Laclede Gas	24	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
16½	17	100	Lake Erie & Western	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	− ⅛
68	69	100	L. E. & Western pf	69	69	69	69	− ⅛
153½	154	610	Lake Shore	154	154	152⅝	153	−2
47¼	47½	2,550	Louisville & Nashville	47	47⅝	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
86⅞	87⅛	5,181	Manhattan Con.	86⅞	88	86⅛	87	− ¼
90	93	20	Michigan Central	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	.....
12½	13	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	.....
26⅜	27¼	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	19⅝	300	Missouri Pacific	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19½	.....
162½	167	10	Morris & Essex	162	162	162	162	.....
22½	23	200	National Lead Co.	23	23	23	23	+1
86	86¼	100	National Lead Co. pf.	86	86	86	86	.....
99⅞	100¼	1,330	New Jersey Central	99¼	100½	99¼	99¾	+ ⅜
93	93½	3,451	New York Central	93	93	92¾	92⅝	−1⅛
23½	25	420	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	23	24	23	24	−1
...	...	100	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
13	13¼	300	N. P., V. ctfs.	12⅞	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
31⅛	31⅜	1,143	N. P. pf., V. ctfs.	31¼	31⅜	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	14¾	215	Ontario & Western	14¼	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
23	23⅜	140	Pacific Mail	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
24⅞	25¼	7,920	P. & R., all in. pd.	24⅞	25½	24⅜	24⅞	− ⅛
12½	13½	300	P., C., C. & St. L.	12½	12½	12½	12½	.....
150	154	60	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	153	153	150½	150½	.....
116	118	100	R., W. & Ogdens	117	117	117	117	.....
4	4¼	600	St. Louis Southw.	4	4¼	4	4	.....
47¼	48	10	St. Paul & Omaha	47	47	47	47	.....
9⅝	9¾	500	Standard R. and T.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
14½	15½	200	Southern Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	.....
9¼	9½	60	Southern Railway	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	− ¼
26¼	26⅜	1,790	Southern Railway pf.	26½	26½	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
25	25⅛	400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¼	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	8⅞	1,490	Union Pacific	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
60½	61	3,700	U. S. Leather pf	60½	61¼	60⅞	61	+1⅛
24	24½	1,360	United States Rubber	24¾	24¾	24	24	.....
80½	81½	50	U. S. Rubber pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	.....
6¼	6½	200	Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
15⅝	15⅞	800	Wabash pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	.....
81⅞	82¼	1,514	Western Union Tel	82½	82½	81⅞	82	− ⅝
6⅜	6½	3,090	Wheeling & L. E.	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	− ⅛
Sales		114,430						

Silver.

65½	65⅝	10,000	Bullion certificates	65½	65½	65½	65½	.....

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		
8,000		72½
At. T. & S F gen 4s		
3,000		78½
7,000		78⅝
4,000		78

was firm and 1c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 436,389 bushels; shipments, 130,029 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 127,277 bushels; shipments, 128,286 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 23.—The bull spurt is showing itself in wheat transactions again. May opened ½c higher to-day at 79¼c, broke only ¼c, advanced to 80c, and closed at 79¾@79⅝c, against 80⅝c yesterday. Cash wheat: There was considerable snap to trading to-day. Millers were free buyers at 1½c under May for No. 1 Northern. No. 2 Northern was bought up at 1½c under No. 1. No. 3 ranged from 3c to 7c under No. 1. Receipts, 297 cars; shipments, 24 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, 77¾c; No. 2 Northern, 76⅜c.

DULUTH, Dec. 23.—The local cash wheat market was fair to-day. The May option advanced 1c. It opened at 81⅛c, advanced 3c, to 81¼c, and fell to 81c; from that point it rose readily to 81⅞c, and closed at 81⅛c asked. The close: Cash—No. 1 hard, 80¼c; No. 1 Northern, 78¾c; No. 2 Northern, 76¼c; No. 3 Spring, 72@73c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 81¼c; No. 1 Northern, 78¾c; December, No. 1 hard, 80¼c; No. 1 Northern, 78¾c; May, No. 1 Northern, 71⅛c asked.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 25.—Wheat opened ½c higher; May opened at 80⅜c, rose to 81⅝, and closed at 81⅛. Sample wheat, 1@1½c higher; fairly active; No. 2 Northern, 80½@81c; No. 3 Spring, 76@78c; sample barley quiet and steady; extra No. 3, 26@31c.

Corn.

The market was dull, but slightly better. There was, however, very little feature to business, and the close was quiet at unchanged to ¼c net gain. Interior receipts of corn have increased 364,000 bushels this week, while exports have decreased 275,000 bushels. There was a little better export inquiry, and a fair business was effected, shippers buying 18 loads. The sales were 128,000 bushels No. 2 on private terms, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels do, 30¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 was quoted at 29c, elevator; No. 3, 26c, and steamer, 27½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Corn—There was nothing new or important to report in corn. Receipts were 275 cars, and 3,591 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool was quiet and ¼d lower. Export clearances amounted to 320,116 bushels. May corn opened at 25¾c, sold at 25⅞c, where it closed, ¼c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was steady, a shade better prices being quotable in some instances. Receipts at principal Western points 538,581 bushels; shipments, 363,501 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 290,963 bushels.

Oats.

In oats there was nominally a better feeling in near deliveries, and quotations were advanced, but distant deliveries were only a trifle better. The primary receipts this week have decreased 345,000 bushels, while exports have increased 193,000 bushels. Futures closed at ⅛@⅜c net advance. Cash oats were quiet and slightly steadier. Sales were 39,000 bushels, including 20,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 21@31c, as to quality; 5,000 bushels track mixed, 23c, elevator; 4,000 bushels rejected mixed, 19c; 10,000 bushels rejected white, 20¾c. No. 2 oats quoted at 22⅜c, elevator; do, clipped, 22½c; No. 3 oats, 20½c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 22½c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Oats—The oat market was a participant in the generally better feeling. Receipts were 208 cars. Export clearances amounted to 51,447 bushels. May oats closed a shade higher than yesterday. Cash oats were steady and unchanged.

Flour.

The market for flour was a little higher, with limits advanced on some brands of Spring patents about 10c, although the volume of trade was again of a picayune character. Total sales amounted to 10,255 pks, including 1,500 bbls Winter straights at $4.60@$4.65; 150 bbls clears at $4.15; 3,005 bbls city patents at $5.10@$5.35; 1,500 bbls city clears at $5@$5.10; 225 bbls city extra 1s at $4.10; 125 bbls city fines at $3.25; 1,500 bbls Spring patents at $4.00@$4.75; 1,500 bbls clears, at $3.70@$3.90.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market nominal; car lots, State, 40@42c. BARLEY—Market quiet; feeding quoted at 28½@29c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Malting quoted at 36@46c, as to quality. BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet; 35c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, for prime State.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market dull; spot quoted at $1.35 asked.

RYE FLOUR—Moderately active; sales, 750 bbls at $2.75@$3. CORNMEAL—Quiet; sales, 200 bbls, at $2.10; $2.05@$2.10 for kiln-dried, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Dull; fine white, 75@78c; fine yellow, 75@78c; coarse, 90@62c.

FEED—Easy; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@57½c; 100-lb, 62½@67½c; rye feed, 50@52½c; sharps, 70@75c; hominy chop, 50c; cotton-seed meal, 95c@$1; oilmeal, $1; city feed, 60c; sales, 2 cars Western at $10.50 per ton.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Rye was firmer; No. 2, on the regular market, sold at 37@37½c; No. 3, at 35½c. Sample sales of No. 2 were at 37½@38c and of No. 3 at 35½c. May ranged from 41¼c to 42c. Receipts were 8 cars. Barley was dull. Receipts were 68 cars. Screenings sold at $7 per ton; poor to choice ranged from 20c to 34c; fancy was nominally above.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Dull, unchanged. Quoted: Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $9.50@$10; short clear, $8.75@$10.50. BEEF—Steady. Quoted: Extra mess, $7.50@$8; family, $9.50@$11; packet, $8.50@$9.50. BEEF HAMS—Firm at $16. DRESSED HOGS—Lower; quoted: 160-lb, 4⅝@4¾c; heavy to light, 4½@5¼c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies quiet and easy; quoted at 4¼@4¾c for 14 to 10 lb. Pickled shoulders firm at 4@4¼c. Pickled hams steady at 8¼@8¾c. TALLOW—Firm at 3-16@3⅜c. STEARINE—Firm at 4½c. OLEO, 4½c. LARD—Lower; sales, 500 tcs at 4.07½@4.10c; closing at 4.07½c for prime steam; city, 3.70c; refined easier; South America, 4.75c; Continent, 4.40c; compound, 4.25c; options closed at 4.05c, nominal, for December.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 60s; prime mess firm at 50s. Pork—Prime mess, Western firm, steady at 48s 9d; do, medium, steady at 41s 3d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 39s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 28s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, dull at 27s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, steady at 28s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 27s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, steady at 26s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 28s. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 29s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 21s. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 51s. Tallow—Prime city firm at 18s 9d.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Provisions—The tone in product was steady, the business light, and trade generally neglected. There was a shade better tone in the hog market. On moderate selling by several of the packing institutions late in the session prices yielded slightly. May pork and ribs each closed 2½c lower; May lard 2½@5c lower. Domestic and foreign markets were steady. Receipts were larger and the shipments moderate. The cash market was steady.

COFFEE.

Trading was very moderate, amounting to 2,750 bags for the day. Closing prices were 5 points up, to 5 points down. The only trading was in March and May. Havre closed with a net loss of ¼@¼t., and Hamburg closed with some months unchanged and others showing a net loss of ¼ point. The visible supply in the United States is 140,568 bags more than last year and 182,334 bags more than two years ago. Rio exchange, 8 7-16d; receipts, 10,000 bags; clearances for United States, 9,000 bags, and for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 315,000 bags; market firm; Santos exchange, 16,000 bags; stock, 673,000 bags; market firm.

Prices for Brazilian grades on spot are unchanged, with market somewhat nominal, and Rio No. 7 quoted at 10c for invoices and No. 8 at 9¾c for invoices. Mild coffee was steady, with considerable activity, sales amounting to 2,500 bags Maracaibo and 400 bags Central American, on private terms.

SUGAR.

The London cable steady for cane, with little doing, prices unchanged. Beet steady and unchanged. The local market is quiet and unchanged. Refined was quite active and steady, but unchanged. Orders were taken subject to delay.

OILS.

Buyers were slow to entertain new deals, being fairly well supplied at the moment, but as the market was not burdened with offerings, values remained very steady on the old basis.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 42,854 bbls; spirits turpentine, 1,603 bbls; tar, 666 bbls. The market shows firmness on spirits of turpentine, as supplies are light, stocks showing a steady decrease from day to day. Resin quiet but steady, at $1.77½@$1.80 for common to good strained. Tar and pitch quiet at the following prices: Tar, regulars, $1.75@$1.80; oil, barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 23.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine dull; machinery, 24½c; irregular, 24c. Tar steady at $1.04. Crude turpentine quiet and steady; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.90; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 23.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25c; sales, 445 bbls. Resin firm at $1.45.

METALS.

A better tone prevailed, and sales were made of 10 tons Dec. 28, at $12.90. The closing tone was firm, with spot quoted at $13. COPPER—Better feeling. Prices firm at $11.30@$11.50. LEAD—The market is steady at $3@$3.05. SPELTER—Market dull at $4.12½@$4.25.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

BEEVES—Receipts, 25 cars, or 467 head—2 cars for city slaughterers direct, and 23 cars for the market; making, with 2 cars held over from previous arrivals, 25 cars to be sold. On light supplies steers ruled firm for top grades and steady for others; old cows and bulls were also firm and the latter 10c higher. The yards were well cleared at an early hour. Ordinary to prime steers sold at $4@$5 per 100 lb; oxen and stags at $2.12½@$4.50; bulls at $2.40@$3.10; and 2 choice fat do at $3.50@$3.85; cows at $1.30@$3.50 for poor to choice; mainly at $1.35@$2.75. City dressed beef slow at 6¾@8¼c for inferior to choice native sides. Fancy Christmas beef, 9@9½c. Latest London and Liverpool cables quote refrigerator beef weak at 8@8½c per lb; American steers dull at 10@11¼c, dressed weight. American sheep lower at 8½@9½c, dressed weight. Top price for cattle at Glasgow, 11c, dressed weight.

CALVES—Receipts, 754 head, all for the market. Veals were in good demand for top grades, but a trifle weak for coarse, heavy calves; grassers were firm on light supplies; 3 cars of Western were in the pens, but none had been sold at a late hour. Nominal quotations $3.50 for good stock. Dressed calves firm at 8@11c for city dressed veals; 6½@9½c for country dressed; 4@5c for little calves; and 4@6c for dressed grassers and fed calves.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 36½ cars or 7,588 head—3 cars for butchers direct, and 33½ cars for the market; and, with 2 cars held over, there were 35½ cars on sale. Sheep were slow and generally lower, closing 15@25c off from Monday's figures; lambs were also in slack demand at a decline of 10@25c, and last sales were rated 25@35c lower. Thirteen cars were to sell at the close. Common to prime sheep sold at $2.50@$3.65 per 100 lb; a few choice and selected heavy do at $3.85@$4.25; ordinary to choice lambs at $4.40@$5.75; culls at $4; 2 cars of extra Canadian lambs at $5.75. Dressed mutton slow at 5½@7½c, and dressed lambs weak at 8@9½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 25 cars, or 4,183 head, including 32 head for sale. Market dull at $3.50@$3.70 for good heavy to light hogs; and good to choice State pigs were quoted at $4@$4.25. Country dressed firm at 4@4½c for heavy; 4¾@5¼c for medium; and 5½@6c for light weights.

NEW HOTEL AT NEWPORT.

Will Occupy the Ocean House Site After Next Season.

The Ocean House at Newport, which has kept its doors open to the public for over sixty years, has outstaid its usefulness, and in another year will give way to a more modern and handsomer structure.

The old hotel has been one of the valuable assets of the Weaver estate of Boston for generations, but has just been transferred to a New York syndicate, of which William J. Merritt and Franklin Pettit, builders, of this city, are prominent members. The syndicate will continue the hotel as it now is for another season, and will then erect a new one on the site. The price paid for the property was about $250,000. It was, however, made part of a very considerable transaction whereby the Weaver estate purchases the Metropolitan apartment house, the new fire-proof, eight-story building at the southwest corner of the Boulevard and Eighty-eighth Street, at a price said to be $500,000. In this transaction the Ocean House represents only about half the purchase price of the New York property.

The Ocean House property has a frontage of over 500 feet on Bellevue Avenue.

Warren Leland, Jr., the lessee of the old hotel, will continue the management during its next and last season, and will take charge of the new hotel, which, by the way, will continue the name of its famous predecessor. It is roughly estimated that the new structure will cost $750,000, and it may exceed that sum. The destruction of the old house and the erection of the new one will begin shortly after the close of the Summer season of 1897, and its completion is expected by June, 1898.

The representatives of the Weaver estate in this city and Messrs. Miller, Peckham & Dixon and the syndicate, or Merritt company, is represented by Messrs. Arnoux, Rich & Woodford. The trade was brought about by C. E. Harrell, as broker.

GRAVE-ROBBERS PUNISHED.

Heavy Penalty Imposed on Dartmouth Medical College Students.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 23.—The most exciting feature of the present session of the Woodstock Court was witnessed Monday. John R. Gifford and John McDonald, Dartmouth medical college students, were put on trial for grave-robbing. The prisoners were arraigned, and, to the surprise of all, pleaded guilty.

The Government Attorney, R. M. Harvey, asked the Court to administer such punishment as would serve to prevent a repetition of the crime. He was followed by the Hon. William E. Johnson of Woodstock and ex-Gov. Samuel E. Pingree of Hartford for the prisoners, who asked for a light sentence. Judge Loveland Munson fined Student John R. Gifford $2,000 and Student John McDonald $1,500, they to stand committed until the amounts are paid. Mr. Gifford paid his fine, while McDonald was recommitted to jail, but his fine will soon be paid.

The Proposed Grant Medal.

The committee of the Grant Monument Dedication Medal of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society has been discussing the design of a medal to be issued in April, 1897, to commemorate the dedication of the Grant Monument. The committee consists of Baumann L. Belden, Chairman; P. H. Barhydt, and George F. Kunz, Secretary. The obverse of the medal is to be a reproduction of the Grant Monument, and the reverse a small portrait of Gen. Grant above, and the seal of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and, between that and the portrait, appropriate lettering. The committee will report at a meeting of the society Jan. 18.

Elevated Roads Must Pay Taxes.

Justice Hatch of the Appellate Division in Brooklyn has decided that the Kings County Elevated Road and the Brooklyn Elevated Road must pay their assessments for 1893, which they have been fighting for many years. The valuation on the Brooklyn Elevated Road was placed at $170,000 per mile, and the tax was $88,119.37. The valuation and tax on the other line was about the same.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Eureka Tailoring Company of Rochester; capital, $8,000. Directors—J. L. Rice, Carrie Rice Garson, and Max Binswanger of Rochester.

—Stickley-Brandt Furniture Company of Binghamton; capital, $30,000. Directors—Charles Stickley, S. C. Brandt, and Charles H. Hall of Binghamton.

—Dobbie Foundry and Machinery Company of Niagara Falls; capital, $40,000. Directors—John Dobbie, A. J. Dobbie, Alexander J. Porter, A. R. Gow, and John T. Horton of Niagara Falls.

—Clinton Stephens Company of Tilly Foster, Putnam County, to mine ores; capital, $20,000. Directors—Clinton Stephens, Clinton Stephens, Jr., and Christiana Stephens of Brooklyn.

—American Service Union of New York City, to deal in shares of building and loan associations; capital, $20,000. Directors—Samuel Green, W. H. McCabe, L. A. Myers of New York City, and others.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and at Auction.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for Alexander Brown, Jr., at $21,000, the four-story dwelling 55 St. Nicholas Place, 17 by 75.

Mr. Julius Friend has sold for James Holmes to an investor, the southwest corner of Hudson and West Tenth Streets, 31.4 by 100.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold for Lillie H. Gilbert, at about $100,000, the flats 71, 73, 75, and 77 West One Hundred and Second Street.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for Theodore A. Cordier the five-story double flat 1,512 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 75 by 100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold in foreclosure the property known as the Florence Building, on the northeast corner of Second Avenue and First Street, a six-story iron-front building on a plot 81.6 by 75.9 by 67.4 by 84.4. The property was purchased last March by Theodore C. Grosse, and leased by him to Robert Valentine of the Shaker community at Lebanon, N. Y. He is reported to have purchased the property for $190,000. Later the property was transferred to David H. Bates for money loaned. There was due on judgments $120,520. The property was sold to Frank L. Peal for $123,000. He is reported to represent the Tradesmen's National Bank.

Mr. Peter F. Meyer also sold in foreclosure to Samuel Bloch, at $22,050, the five-story flat 65 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25.6 by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to Thomas L. Reynolds, at $2,200, the three-story frame tenement 354 Eighth Avenue and the five-story brick building 260 West Twenty-eighth Street, (one-third interest in each,) 25 by 107.7 by 50 by 21.2 by 25 by 85.

To-day's Sales.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., f reclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 25.6 by 99.11, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $47,167.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brownstone front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,900.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, M. Clelland Milnor, referee, 327½ One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 296 feet west of First Avenue, 21 by 100.11, three-story frame building. Due on judgment, $3,885.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 31 by 87.11 by 19 by 86.11, by Mrs. Mary M. Stewart of Hotel New Netherland, owner; George Keister of 140 West Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, for a one-story brick and stone carhouse and office, 195.3 by 500, Third Avenue Railroad Company, owners; Isaac A. Hopper of 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $125,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 110 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats and stores, 25 by 80, by Adolph Balschun of 669 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; A. Balschun, Jr., architect; cost, $50,000.

Arnold Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Alice Street; also Arnold Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of St. James Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 40, by P. C. Smith of Newark, N. J., owner; Arthur Ashley, architect; cost, $4,000.

Hewitt Place, east side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 48, by W. Wainwright, owner and architect; cost, $3,500.

Fifteenth Avenue, south side, 200 feet west of Prospect Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings, by 42, by Emanuel Burlando of William's Bridge, owner; L. D. Carter, architect; cost, $10,800.

Nos. 343 and 345 West Forty-first Street, alterations to a four-story brick warehouse, by G. A. Feld Company, owners; Nathan Sanger of 275 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

No. 61 James Street, rear, alterations to a four-story brick tenement, by Michelina Maniscalco of 61 James Street, owner; Theodore Mead of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 217 West Thirty-second Street, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement, by Dennis Horgan of 145 West Seventy-first Street, owner; A. G. Richlin of 52 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston Street, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse, by Sarah E. Busselle of 116 East Fortieth Street, owner; Lewenson & Just of 128 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 790 to 802 First Avenue, alteration to two two-story brick abattoir and refrigerators, by Jacob Fleischhauer of 348 East Fiftieth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,031 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

15TH ST, 244 East; Mary T. Tatum to Charles A. Tatum and another..... $1
18TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; J. Walter Wood and another, executors, to Helen M. Wood..... 60,000
26TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Adolphus H. Stofber, as executor, to Patrick J. Clark..... 20,150
88TH ST, s w corner of Boulevard, 100x100.8; Walworth Ward and wife to Benjamin Weaver..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Walworth Ward..... 1
WEST END AV, n e corner of 81st St, 102.2x127.5; Walworth Ward and wife to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.. 1
BOULEVARD, n w corner of 90th St, 201.5 ft to 91st St, x 100; Mary A. King to Frank L. Smith..... 1
57TH ST, 539 West; Theodore Kurrus and wife to Frederick W. Schweizer..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Frederick W. Schweizer and wife to Adele Kerrus..... 1
5TH AV, e s, 25.8 ft s of 80th St, 25.6x100; James H. Martin to Fanny C. Simpson..... 1
73D ST, s s, 107 ft e of Park Av, 17x102.2; Cordelia M. Schweitzer to J. Schnitzer Company..... 32,000
131ST ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Augustus Hemenway and others, executors, &c., to Mary Forbes..... 12,600
MARION AV, Lot 117, map of Benjamin Berrian's Farm, 24th Ward; John A. Knox to Hettie Knox..... 1
WASHINGTON AV, e s, Lots 21, 22, 35, 36, 16, and north part of Lots 20 and 37, map of Lexington Place at Williamsbridge Depot; Same to same..... 1
112TH ST, 421 EAST; Marcello H. Barlatti to Anna Napier..... 1
82D ST, s s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100; Henry C. Jacobs and others to Ira L. Wills..... 100
83D AV, 535; Martin Burke and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 10
22D ST, 146 EAST, and 14 West 22d St; Samuel V. Speyer, referee, to the First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J..... 7,400
JONES ST, 7; Henry P. Robertson to Milton H. Robertson..... 1
HUDSON ST, 531; Charles St, 118 and 120; Therese Dimick Browning and another to Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr..... 15,806
GREENWICH AV, 11; Same to same.. 7,903
WEST BROADWAY, 422; Same to same. 18,629
WEST BROADWAY, 392 and 394; Same to same..... 42,339
WEST BROADWAY, 396 to same..... 21,875
CROSBY ST, 95; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., and Therese F. Dimick to Therese D. Browning..... 9,173
77TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, w 50, n 25.5, s 102.5 to Boulevard or Public Drive x n 77.5x e 130.5x s 102.2; Therese D. Browning and another to Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr..... 52,500
54TH ST, 304 West; same to same..... 19,139
77TH AV, e s, 60.3 ft n of 37th St, 20.2x75x20.9x75; same to same..... 10,725
CANAL ST, 409; same to same..... 13,880
VARICK ST, n e corner of Laight St, 25x100; same to same..... 20,322
FRANKLIN ST, 185; same to same..... 18,206
DESBROSSES ST, 24; same to same.... 8,328
CANAL ST, 401; same to same..... 12,088
WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH, 71; same to same..... 24,838
BOULEVARD, n w corner of 74th St, 66.6 x118.8x irregular; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., and another to Therese D. Browning. 66,189
DOWNING ST, 63 to 67; Peter B. Olney, referee, to Frederick H. Comstock..... 45,000
SAME PROPERTY; Frederick H. Comstock and wife to Julius Dreyfus..... 52,500
6TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 15th St, 22x80; John H. Rhoades and others to Cornelia H. Rhoades and others..... 49,321
STANTON ST, 50; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 45,000
7TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x91; same to Lasmmiein Buttenwieser and another 45,000
5TH ST, 221 East; same to same..... 45,000
SAME PROPERTY; Laemmiein Buttenwieser and others to Julius Dreyfus..... 45,000
7TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x91; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to same 45,000
STANTON ST, 50; same to same..... 45,000
6TH AV, 126 to 130; Solomon Sayles and wife to Ruel W. Poor, as trustee..... 1
GREENWICH ST, n e corner of Charles St, 58.1x36.10x39.10x45.9; Darius G. Crosby to Daniel E. Seybel, 2-5 part..... 1
CEDAR ST, 7; John H. Rhoades and others, trustees, to Cornelia H. Rhoades and others 25,153
134TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Margaret C. Dwyer to Adolph Balschun 13,500
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 100.5 ft n of 97th St, 0.6x95; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to James Noble and another..... 1
97TH ST, s s, 519.11 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x100.11; James C. Fitch and wife to Sarah E. Thomas..... 1
AMSTERDAM AV, 1,423; Charles Weisbecker and wife to Gertrude L. S. Sillis. 23,000
181ST ST, s s, 120 ft e of Audubon Av, 25x119.6; 11th Av, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 25x100, and King's Bridge Road, e s, 76.7 ft n of 179th St, 25.6x77.11x25x83; also s s of 180th St, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; Gertrude L. S. Sillis to Charles Weisbecker..... 24,000
HAVEN AV, n e corner of 171st St, 141.7x 27x93.4x84.6; Michael J. Naughton to David L. Phillips..... 100
134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Sophia Robert to Henry Robert. 1
VALENTINE AV, w s, 341 ft s of 180th St, 16.8x98.6x16.8x98.7; John H. Metzler and wife to Mary Hebe..... 4,000
JEFFERSON ST, s s, 50 ft e of Monroe St, 20x47; Bertha Epter to Julia M. Schieffelin..... 1
CHERRY ST, 410; James Owens to Michael Caldon..... 9,000
PERRY ST, s s, 160 ft w of 4th St, 20x94.10; Adolphus H. Stoiber, executor, to Albert Messinger..... 12,300
22D ST, n s, Lot 423, map of lands of C. C. Moore, 16.8x98.8; Adolphus H. Stoiber, executor, to Catherine Golding.. 10,600
BOULEVARD, n w corner of 90th St, 201.5 ft to 91st St x100; Frank L. Smith and wife to Francis M. Jencks. 1
7ED ST, s s, 142 ft e of Madison Av, 22x102.2; Thomas R. Harris and wife to Elizabeth M. Bunting and another. 100
55TH ST, 79 East; Mary B. Johnson to R. R. Graves..... 1
108TH ST, s s, 167 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Louis Levy and others to Robert L. Knaggs..... 14,000
130TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 4.4x9.6x8.4, also Lot 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av and 56.1 ft s of 130th St, runs s e 2.10x s w 5.6x n 8.3; Lucretia Peters and others to John G. Pearson..... 1
LAWRENCE ST, s w s, 161.10 ft n w of 10th Av, 25x100; Mary A. Prior to Christian Rutger..... 5,250
110TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x80.11; s w corner Amsterdam Av and 110th St, 30.5x100; s s of 111th St, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 72x x102.3x100.11, and s s of 106th St, 129.8 ft e of Boulevard, 25x100.11; C. P. Dixon and wife to R. Augusta Polhemus..... 1
123D ST, s s, 116.8 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x100.11; Elizabeth F. Washburn to Anna C. Schumacher..... 100
180TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 25x100.11; Thomas McGuire and wife to Louisa C. Sultzer..... 10
FORT WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 171st St, 50x92.9x50x95; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to Sophia Zimmermann 3,250
BATHGATE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 20.2x100x18.2x100; Ronald K. Brown and another, trustee, to Denis Maguire. 2,500
MINFORD PLACE, e s, Lot 734, map of Section C, Vyse estate; 23d Ward Land Improvement Company to Elizabeth Ericson..... 10
LOT 186, Block E, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Kunigunda Keller..... 600
6TH AV, n e s, e ½ of Lot 284, map of the village of Wakefield, 105x114; Margaret Ceburte to Giuseppe Pinyue..... 5,000
7TH AV, s s, Lot 184, map of the village of Wakefield, 105x114; same to Emma C. Gorham..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BARTLETT, Franklin, as trustee, to the Whiting Manufacturing Company; 9 to 13 Lafayette Place, 5 years.....$15,000
EICHLER, Marie, to Charles Haucht and wife, s w corner of Home St and Tinton Av, 19x90, 5 years..... 1,020
HEYNER, Bernhard, to Valentine Hetzel; 175 East Houston St, 3 years..... 1,200
HIRSH, Jacob, to William B. Harrison; 3 and 5 West 18th St, third floor, 5 years. 2,400
LOWTHER, Charles S., Grace E., and George, as guardians, to Charles L. Lowther & Brother; 31st and 32d Sts and East River, 8 years, from May 1, 1892..... 6,000
MAHONEY, John, to Jeffrey O'Connell; 824 2d Av, 5 years..... 1,200
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE Company to Armintha Merritt; n e corner of 81st St and West End Av, 102.2x 127.5; 10½ years..... 25,575
O'CONNELL, Timothy L., to Patrick J. Cuff; 131st St, 529 West, and part of 527, term omitted..... 1,500
TERRY, John T., and another, executors, &c., to John Mulqueen; 393 West St, or Weehawken St, w s, 60.6 ft s of West 10th St, 28.3x28.10..... 800

Recorded Mortgages.

ATWOOD, Carrie L. and Grace E., to Florinda J. Twiford; n s of 82d St, 191.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... $1,000
BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to Martin Burke; 535 3d Av, 2 years..... 8,000
BALSCHUN, Adolph, and wife to Lambert Schaum; n s of 134th St, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 20,000
BROGAN, Charles, and wife to John H. Tonyes; s e corner of Southern Boulevard and 167th St, 3 years..... 15,000
CLARK, Frank J., and wife to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; s s of 26th St, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years.... 10,000
CRANITCH, William I. A., to Marie E. Jacobson; 233 West 134th St, 3 years.... 9,000
CALOW, Michael, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 408 and 410 Cherry St, 3 years..... 9,000
CONNOLLY, Edward D., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of 96th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 50,000
DIMICK, Jeremiah W., Jr., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 422 West Broadway, 3 years..... 20,000
SAME to same; 392 and 394 West Broadway, 3 years..... 44,000
SAME to same; 304 West 54th St, 1 year. 19,000
SAME to same; 370 Greenwich St, 1 year. 21,000
SAME to same; n s of 77th St, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av x irregular to Boulevard, or Public Drive, 1 year..... 50,000
DREYFUS, Julius, and wife to John A. Brown, Jr.; n s of 5th St, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 28,000
SAME to same; 50 Stanton St, 3 years.. 28,000
SAME to same; s s of 7th St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 27,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Penn., trustee for James B. Mackie, Jr., and Downing St, 91.3 ft e of Varick St, 5 years..... 26,000
SAME to same; 63 Downing St, 3 years.. 21,500
ERICSON, Elizabeth, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; e s of Kelford Place, Lot 1234, map of Section C, Vyse estate, 1 year..... 450
SAME and Alfred Ericson, husband, to Ida M. Murphy; same property, 3 years.... 3,000
FRIEDLINE, Louisa C., to Rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church of New York; 97 Wooster St, 5 years..... 45,000
SAME and husband to Max S. Korn; same property, demand 5,061
FISHER, Charles, and wife to Henry J. Fisher; n s of 164th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand 28,430
SAME to Richard Cummings; n s of 164th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.. 3,000
FORBES, Mary, to Augustus Hemenway; n s of 131st St, 250 and 275, e of 5th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 11,000
GOLDING, Catherine, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 22d St, Lot 423 of map of lands of C. C. Moore, 3 years..... 8,000
GRAVES, Ruth R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 79 East 55th St, 1 year 4,000
GRIFFITHS, Llewellyn T., and wife to George W. Dayton; s s of 52d St, 433 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 10,000
HEBE, Mary, to John H. Metzler; w s of Valentine Av, 341 ft s of 180th St, 5 years 500
HUNT, William H., and wife to Lewis S. Goebel; n s of Cooper St, 100 ft e of Academy St, 2 months..... 500
HENDRICK, Sarah R., to William H. Lane; 77 East 56th St, 2 years..... 4,000
KNAGGS, Robert L., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 108th St, 167 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 8,000
LOVE, Samuel, and wife to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 114 West 22d St, 3 years..... 80,000
LOWENBERG, Rosa and James, to Jacob Woog and wife; s s of 63d St, 130 ft w of 3d Av, (lease,) 1 year..... 4,500
LEVY, Esther C., and husband to Moritz H. Rosenstein; 167 East 77th St, 5 years. 18,000
MAGUIRE, Denis, to James Maguire and Mary Maguire; w s of Bathgate Av, or Elizabeth Place 100 ft n of 187th St, 1 year 1,800
MESSINGER, Albert P., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of Perry St, 160 ft w of 4th St, 3 years..... 10,000
MOORE, James B., to Sarah F. Bonnard, guardian of Clarence W., William H., and Harold H. Grosjean; s e corner of 10th Av and 62d St, 2 years..... 4,000
MULVANY, Edward J., and wife and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 79d St, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 4,000
McNAMARA, Esther, to Julia M. Griebel; s e s of Intervale Av, 147.11 ft s w of Fox St, 3 years..... 500
MOORE, Ida E., and H. Morton to William H. McWhirter; 214 West 112th St, 1 year 1,000
PATTERSON, Ella J., and husband to Lydia A. Oakley; n s of St. Owen's Place, 206 ft e of White Plains Road, 2years.. 5,000
PUTER, Christian, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w s of Lawrence St, 186.10 ft n w